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Suez Canal and Egypt Seen Goal of Axis Drive; Cudahy Told to Explain

The World's Day—At a Glance
Aug. 7, 1940

War Summary: Suez Believed Goal of Italians

Axis strategy is believed developing with Italy's three-column advance in British Somaliland, and the far more important threat to Egypt and the Suez Canal presented by two Italian divisions on the Libyan-Egyptian frontier, advance of which was reported yesterday but subsequently denied. [Details: Pages 1 and 4.]

Kenya resists an Italian advance with considerable success, according to British sources.

French possessions in North Africa offer the Axis as many vital raw materials as the British possess, and Italy's advance into the British field is believed to be the forerunner of attempts to take over Algeria, Tunis, and French Morocco.

Britain, to win the war, must now "embark on a much more extensive program which must be related to the American National Defense preparations," a Government cabinet spokesman disclosed in the Commons today. [Pages 1 and 5.]

Neville Chamberlain, former Prime Minister, and Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, have been named on a committee to direct Britain's economic war policy. The announcement was made to the Commons by Arthur Greenwood, a member of the War Cabinet, who will head the new group.

British liners have almost all been requisitioned by the Government, nine tenths having been taken over.

Repatriation of refugees from Belgium and Lorraine was suspended as Germany refused to allow refugee trains to pass into occupied France. Mail service between occupied and unoccupied France has been suspended for several days. [France's Problem: Page 1.]

Luxemburg, under German occupation since invasion of the former Grand Duchy, now has been placed under Nazi civil rule, the German Commissioner decreeing German as the official language.

In Washington: Home Guard Plan Indorsed

John Cudahy, American Ambassador to Belgium, has been instructed by the State Department to explain his recent remarks on a famine in Belgium and the conduct of German soldiers there. [Details: Page 5.]

A "home guard" as outlined yesterday by President Roosevelt to supplement the National Guard when called into Federal Service was indorsed by a law-enforcement meeting of Federal and state officials. [Details: Page 2.]

A key piece of defense legislation, providing for an excess profits tax, a five-year amortization of plant-expansion costs, and a suspension of profits limitation has been drafted by a House subcommittee. [Details: Financial Page.]

The Senate Banking Committee declared that the proposed $500,000,000 increase in the capital of the Export-Import Bank was "an essential measure of economic preparedness for ourselves and our Latin-American neighbors."

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, pressing its investigation of "fifth column" suspects, put all its field offices on a 24-hour schedule.

In co-operation with Latin-American republics, the United States Department of Agriculture is combing the Western Hemisphere for new sources of rubber. [Details: Financial Page.]

The United States and Russia extended their trade agreement for another year, with Moscow reserving the right to suspend purchases at any time that American defense restrictions made exporting too difficult. [Details: Page 6.]

In New England: Saltonstall Names Judges

Appointments to four Massachusetts judgeships and to the State Industrial Accident Board were announced today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. Among these, Aubrey Z. Goodfellow of Fitchburg and William S. Goodman of Athol were named presiding justices of district courts. [Details: Page 9.]

Route of the American Legion parade through downtown Boston on Tuesday, Sept. 24—a feature of the Legion's national convention—was abbreviated by one half mile so as to end the parade before dark. The marchers will omit the old State House and the financial district. [Details: Page 10.]

Massachusetts and New England farmers converged on the Waltham Field Station of the Massachusetts State College for their twenty-second Annual Field Day. Here the farmers saw the latest in mechanical equipment, compared notes with their colleagues, and sought advice from experts on the Field Station staff. [Details Page 9.]

Establishment of the first successful cotton mill in America 150 years ago at Pawtucket, R. I., will be celebrated by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers Oct. 9-10 at Providence, R. I., it was announced. [Details: Page 9.]

Soviet Accepts Estonia as Sixteenth Republic

Moscow (AP)—Russia has taken Estonia into the Soviet Union, completing absorption of the three Baltic states. Sitting in the council chamber of the Kremlin, the Supreme Soviet accepted an Estonian petition to enter the U. S. S. R. as the sixteenth republic. Latvia and Lithuania already had been accepted. The Parliament closed its session with ratification of Government appointments and decrees issued since its last session.

Berlin (AP)—The German radio, quoting a Stockholm dispatch, reported that the Soviet Ambassador to London had protested against British action in holding up eight Estonian steamers. After the Estonian Parliament voted to merge with the Soviet Union, the captains of the ships were ordered to hoist the Soviet flag and leave port. The German radio said the British prevented them from executing the orders by refusing to provide coal.

Axis May Ask Turkey to Clarify Its Position

Turkey may be asked by Germany to clarify its position. Nonbelligerent but allied to Britain, the Turks are facing new pressures to side with the Axis.

Rumania's Minister to Rome, Raoul Bossy, was received in Budapest, Hungary, by Premier Paul Teleky to begin negotiation over the Rumanian-Hungarian dispute over Transylvania. Similar negotiations are proceeding between Rumania and Bulgaria over Dobruja.

In London the Commons was informed that Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax recently told Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador in Moscow, to seek further trade negotiations with Russia as soon as possible.

Finnish police last night dispersed several hundred "Friends of the Soviet" meeting on the edge of Helsingfors. Reports to the Supreme Soviet pictured excellent conditions in areas taken over from Finland. News dispatches spoke of poor grain harvests and inauguration of butter rationing in Finland.

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Watt Cautions Labor of Peril By Conquests

Tells state convention Hitler's first move was to crush trade unions throughout Reich.

The sudden devastation that has befallen democratic trade unionism in Europe during the past several months wherever the Hitler conquests have reached was pictured here today by Robert J. Watt, American workers' delegate to the International Labor Organization in Geneva, Switz., regarded as the most competent American expert on the European labor situation.

Mr. Watt's exhortation to American labor to awaken at once to its own dangers, given to the convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor at the Hotel Bradford, was immediately followed by the assurance of Secretary of Labor Perkins that labor's gains need not be swept away in American preparations for defense. In this Mr. Watt vigorously concurred.

"We can be sure that these social gains will be an added strength to this nation in its unified effort and that they are safe because of that," Secretary Perkins told the labor delegates at their third day's session.

Opposes Longer Hours

Specifically taking up hours of labor, Secretary Perkins counseled against their lengthening. She said that she had not heard from industry engaged in defense preparations that extending the present hours of labor would speed up production. "We know this is not so," she commented.

Citing American industrial experience in the last war, she said that this country then discovered that it could make more materials and deliver them more quickly on a short work day and a short work week.

Mr. Watt, who served the Massachusetts federation as secretary-treasurer for nine years, came back from his last trip to Europe last March, and is now assisting President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, gave the convention this table of the liquidation of labor organization abroad under domination of Hitlerism:

	Membership
Austria	520,000
Czechoslovakia	2,372,000
Finland, Latvia, Estonia	150,000
Poland	890,000
Holland	900,000
Norway	300,000
Belgium	900,000
Luxemburg	21,000
France	4,200,000
	11,500,000

First Blow at Labor

"Hitler's first action after seizing authority in Germany—after hoodwinking the people that he would save them from Communism—was to destroy the great German labor movement," Mr. Watt recalled to the delegates. "He has followed this practice in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium and France.

"There is no free labor union movement in these countries today. Those labor leaders who were unable to escape are in concentration camps if still alive.

"The millions of trade union members who once enjoyed the privilege of working as free men and bargaining collectively as to the conditions of their employments are today regimented in labor fronts working under conditions of plain, unadulterated slavery.

"The British labor unions know full well that a Hitler victory means the utter destruction of their liberties and a cruel enslavement of their families.

"British labor—and I mean the workers of Britain—has taken the position that it will sacrifice any individual liberties to a government it can trust in order to preserve the right of having those liberties again when the blight of Hitler is lifted from the world.

"They know that they cannot risk losing their right to liberty by quibbling over details now while the fierce fight is raging because they know they must win that fight in order to have any liberties at all."

Mr. Watt, who remains today a member of the Governing Body of the International Labor Organization, declared he saw no excuse for any successful attack on any of American labor's present rights and privileges because these should help rather than hinder the defense program.

Judd Dewey, deputy commissioner of savings bank life insurance, urged the workers to discontinue paying weekly premiums for industrial life insurance. He told the federation that its membership could easily save a million dollars a year by taking savings bank life insurance instead. He estimated the savings at from one half to two thirds of the payments.

Secretary Perkins outlined in detail labor progress she credited to the New Deal. She said that American wage earners have made greater gains in the last seven years under the New Deal program than in any comparable period in the history of the United States.

Picture of Labor Convention leaders: Page 10.

British Peeress Nabs Nazi Airman

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 7

Lady Buckland, widow of Lord Buckland and sister-in-law of Lord Camrose, Publisher of the London Daily Telegraph, today captured an exhausted Nazi aviator who had been roaming England nine days.

Lady Buckland and her chauffeur came upon the airman as she motored along a country road near Bristol.

Noting his unusual appearance, she questioned him and the chauffeur marched him off to the authorities. The German flier had been at large since he bailed out of his disabled plane. The military and the police had sought him continuously after his plane fell.

Naval Officers Find Flaws In Service Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 7—The compulsory military service bill, over which Congress is debating acrimoniously, will not have the approval of the Navy Department, in the opinion of naval officers in New York. The Department's objections to the measure are based on the one-year enlistment period provided for in the measure, naval officers holding that (1) there are not sufficient vessels in the Navy to afford training for so large a number of men as would be brought into the service under the bill and (2) that one year is not sufficient time to train men for sea service.

At recruiting headquarters it was said there are not enough vessels at sea nor naval training stations ashore to handle more men than are now joining up. Indeed, it was added, there are about 10 candidates for every opening, and the quota for the entire Northeast District including the major naval bases here, in Boston and in Philadelphia, has already been surpassed, with about 700 applicants now on the waiting list in New York alone.

Army Recruiting Mounts

Recruits also are flocking to the Army, it was said at Governor's Island. Col. Lloyd B. Magruder, in charge of recruiting for New York, New Jersey, and Delaware, said a record for a single day's enlistments during peacetime was established in the Second Corps Area on Monday, when 157 men were enrolled. Colonel Magruder said that 453 men enlisted during the first five days of August, a rate which, if maintained for the entire month, will bring the total enlistments for this month well past all previous peacetime months and may even surpass two or three World War months in voluntary recruiting.

With men of military age trekking toward recruiting headquarters, American air pilots barred from Army and Navy duty under existing age limitations find increasing interest in a Flight Information Center set up at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here to act as an unofficial, but authoritative, liaison agency between American pilots seeking service with the

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Volunteers from Deep South set record: Page 6.

Senate Ignores Guard Bill For Draft Measure

Military Affairs report warns quick action is vital — Minority asks voluntary trial plan.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—In the sultry weather of Washington, Congress is battling with some of the most momentous problems ever to face a legislative session, and is generating internal heat in its deliberations comparable to the weather outside.

Conscription, taxes on war profits, gigantic preparedness plans, aid to the British not to mention the throes of a presidential election, all are involved in congressional debates.

The national emergency calls for speed and, in general, Congress is going forward as rapidly as it can with patriotic fervor. But there is room for basic divergence of opinion on all these issues, and today the Senate and House present unusual scenes. Personal charges were hurled back and forth in the Senate yesterday over the conscription bill, reported out by the Military Affairs Committee, 13 to 3.

Twice in succession the presiding officer threatened to clear the public galleries which had applauded attacks on the conscription bill. Today the debate resumed, though, oddly enough, the actual matter before the Senate is not the conscription bill at all but a companion measure.

Guard Bill Shoved Aside

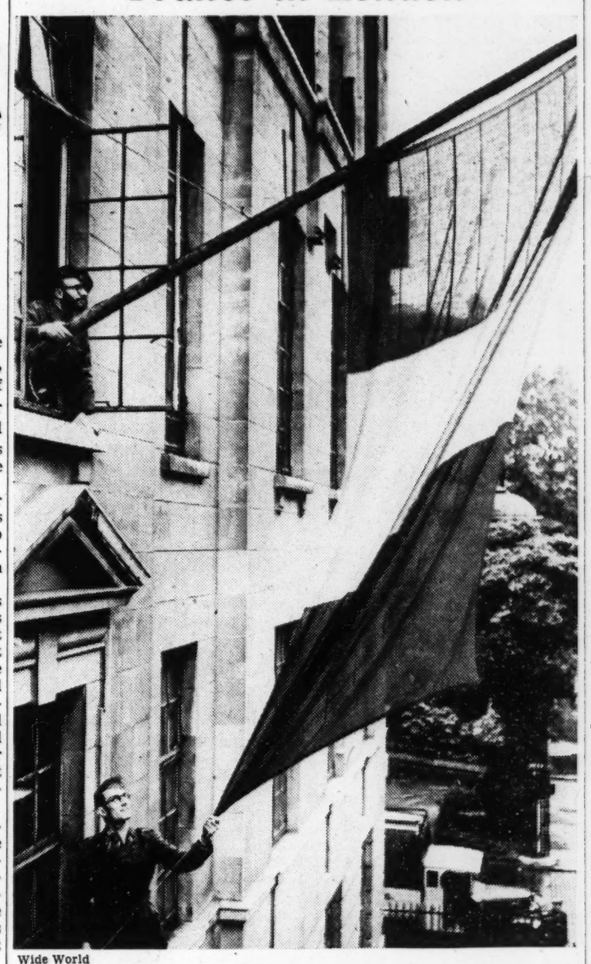
The Senate's interest in conscription yesterday, however, was too keen to waste much time on this supplementary bill, which gives Mr. Roosevelt authority under certain circumstances to call out the National Guard. It was mentioned only once or twice, and then the Senate turned back to its roaring debate on conscription.

Picking up the thread today, the majority of the Senate Military Affairs Committee offered a strong report recommending the Burke-Wadsworth measure declaring that "weapons without men are as futile as men without weapons."

"It warned that "it is too late to train men after the emergency is upon us." It stated that "reasonable prudence" demands an "immediate and substantial increase" in the Nation's armed forces. It said "no argument is considered

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

France in London



Wide World

Tri-Color Still Waves Defiance at Nazis

A French officer arranges his country's flag on the building in London which serves as the headquarters of General Charles de Gaulle's provisional French committee which is carrying on the fight against Germany. The extreme penalty has been decreed for General de Gaulle by a military court which tried him in absentia at Clermont-Ferrand, France. Passed by British censor.

French, Facing Dark Future, Must Now Rebuild a Nation

By William Henry Chamberlin

Paris Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who has just returned to the United States by way of Spain and Portugal

The first problems of the Pétain Government at Vichy, as it maintains a precarious existence virtually under Fascist control, may be compared with those of a great physical calamity.

If the gravest misfortunes in the form of famine are to be averted, the refugees must be sent back to their homes, the abnormal overcrowding in the South of France must be relieved. The fields must be cultivated again, the factories and workshops must be restarted. A severe system of food and fuel rationing, far more drastic than anything known in the war, will be necessary—a necessity to no small extent dependent upon the extent to which Germany permits the necessary movement and consumption of vital supplies.

The agricultural problem in its broadest sense, the problem of food production and distribution, is of basic importance. France must count on living on its own resources so long as the war between Germany and Great Britain continues. It cannot even reckon on the foodstuffs and raw materials of its colonial empire.

In normal times France is a fairly self-sufficient country, with a good balance between industry and agriculture. It could supply itself with most of the food necessities, although it would have to go without many luxuries and comforts.

The present times are far from normal. An autumn planting and a spring planting have been gravely upset, the first by the general mobilization, the second by the German offensive. A German Army of occupation will doubtless live off the country. One does not yet know what food levies in the guise of "commercial treaties" may be forced on France by Germany and Italy, both of which are more susceptible to the effects of a food blockade than is France itself.

To get all the refugees, and especially the peasants, back to their homes, to control food distribution so that out-and-out starvation may be avoided, to maintain enough order in the national finances to give the peasants an incentive to produce, these are some of the hard elementary tasks of reconstruction which the French Government must undertake.

Much depends on the attitude of the command of the German forces of occupation. What may be criticized abroad as excessive compliance with the German demands is explained, if not always justified, by the Government's conception of its duty to its own people.

Coal Shortage Certain

Industry represents an even more serious problem than agriculture, because it may be assumed that Germany will take such strategic raw materials as iron and oil for its own use.

A blockaded France will be short of many essential raw materials as soon as existing stocks are exhausted. The coming winter will almost certainly be cold as well as hungry. Coal was running short last winter before the country was subjected to the ordeal of invasion,

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Refugee French Mill Owners To Start Anew in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARREN, R. I., Aug. 7—French manufacturers, who found their textile mills in ruins and no longer any European business after the Nazi invasion of France, are making definite arrangements to establish in Rhode Island and other New England States, it is learned in textile circles here.

Although the first of these mills seeks space and workers in this town, many of the other concerns are said to be interested in plant sites in the Blackstone Valley, especially Woonsocket and neighboring towns where there are already a dozen or more French-controlled mills and thousands of natives of France who are skilled textile workers.

Efforts toward establishing in Warren a branch of the largest rayon manufacturing concern in Paris, France, were taken in a conference between the Warren Civic Industries Commission and Marcel Montel, a French refugee and owner of the concern.

Parisian Plans for Rayon

The Parisian concern, the largest exporter of rayon to the French colonies before the Nazi occupation, makes rayon under a special process, known only to Mr. Montel, who said that he would manufacture the rayon from the fiber state through to the finished product. The concern is already registered in Rhode Island under the trade-mark "Teximpex," he said.

Through an interpreter, the Parisian told the Commission that if arrangements can be made to open the branch here, the mill would employ 100 to 150 textile workers the first year, and that later the force would be increased to about 600.

The Commission deferred consideration of tax exemption until the manufacturer has studied possible plant locations more carefully.

It seemed probable that Mr. Montel would take over the idle Berkshire Fine Spinning plant here which he has visited.

Approximately 100,000 square feet of floor space is said to be available at the plant on three floors. This is the space the Frenchman said that his plant would need for successful operation.

Edward J. Higgins, Executive Secretary to Senator Theodore Francis Green, has been negotiating with Mr. Montel since 1938 to locate here. Warren is the Higgins home town.

He informed the Commission that samples of the Montel product have been tested in American laboratories at Mr. Higgins's request, and that he was given to understand the product was of fine quality.

Women Lobby for Child Ships As Britain Requires Convoys

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—Unconfirmed reports in shipping circles here said today that the British passenger motorship Accra, 9,337 tons, had been sunk off the Irish coast. The passenger list includes many child evacuees being sent to New York and Canada.

[There was no verification from London.]

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 7—As reports reached here today of a decision by the British Government not to ship children from England unless convoyed by British naval units, members of the American Women's Committee to Release Ships for European Children converged on Washington to urge a favorable vote on the Hennings bill to permit the dispatch of American vessels for European children.

Mrs. H. T. Pulsifer, co-Chairman of the Committee, with headquarters at the Murray Hill Hotel, led the group to Washington and pledged "the full strength and influence of the women of the country" to legislators favoring the Hennings measure.

The United States Committee for the Care of European Children, of 215 Fourth Avenue, at the same time announced that 136 persons were giving their full-time services on a volunteer basis without charge to the Committee. Hundreds of others have volunteered their assistance in the 172 local information committees throughout the country, it was said.

Meanwhile the Salvation Army announced its war relief activities were increasing in scope daily. A total of 2,253 men and women Salvation Army workers are serving in various capacities among the troops and civilians of Great Britain, the Dominions, and the Middle and Far East, it was revealed at New York City headquarters at 120 West Fourteenth Street.

More than 1,000,000 soldiers, seamen and airmen are being served weekly in war-relief centers and mobile canteens in Great Britain alone, a spokesman for the Salvation Army said, adding that more than 600 Salvation Army officers have aided in the evacuation of 100,000 children throughout England.

Simultaneously, the United Spanish Aid Committee continued its drive to enlist President Roosevelt's aid for stricken anti-Fascists in France who now face the retributive acts of France's conquerors, announcing receipt of a petition signed by students of Commonwealth College, Mena, Arkansas, and citizens in neighboring farm communities, urging "immediate action" by the President to aid the refugees. The Committee would have the Government extend diplomatic protection to refugees in France, provide a fleet of rescue ships to bring them to this hemisphere and offer asylum to as many as possible in this country.

Britain proposes escort for ships bearing children: Page 2.

Britain Urged To Plan With U. S. Defense

Laborite voices plea in Commons—Big orders of tanks and heavy guns to be placed in America.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—The British Government started negotiations here today for "hundreds of millions of dollars" of tanks, artillery, and other war supplies in addition to all previous Allied orders.

Arthur B. Purvis, chief British purchasing agent, said the purchases would include tanks and field artillery.

He declined an estimate of the total but previous purchases, mostly airplanes, amounted to well over $1,000,000,000. He explained that the new program was for material to be delivered a considerable time in the future.

LONDON, Aug. 7 (AP)—A Government spokesman told Britain today that to win the war it must now "embark on a much more extensive program which must be related to the American national defense preparations."

Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Laborite Minister Without Portfolio, speaking in the House of Commons on Britain's wartime economic problems, said:

"The need to supplement our own production by drawing upon the vast and invulnerable capacity of North America has immensely increased since the fall of France."

"While but a few months ago we were placing orders with American industry to supplement the deficiencies in combined Allied production," Mr. Greenwood declared, "we now need to embark on a much more extensive program which must be related to the American defense preparations."

Committee Organized

Mr. Greenwood said there had been organized a committee composed of himself as chairman, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, and Sir Kingsley Wood to direct the nation's economic war policy.

The staff assisting the British Purchasing Commission in the United States will be augmented "by experts with practical experience such as the United States have not had in the production and operation of different types of armament," he said.

"Our object is a Britain completely mobilized, economically.

"Our object is to keep down the prices of necessities and we are spending considerable sums to do it. The policy of anchoring the prices of essential commodities will be continued to insure the unimpaired health of the nation."

Food Supply Assured

Turning to shipping, which he said was "not too bad," he warned that "our ports and shipping will be among the main objectives of the enemy's attacks."

"Starvation of the people of this country is impossible," Mr. Greenwood declared.

He concluded with a resume of efforts to increase food stocks and to reduce the intake of commodities which are "not indispensable."

Mr. Greenwood said the Committee was a wartime experiment with the task of concerting and directing the work of all ministerial committees dealing with economic problems.

He declared that the war "may be prolonged and prodigious suffering may be inflicted before victory is achieved unless all the economic resources of our Commonwealth, our allies and friends are mobilized to the fullest possible extent."

Appeal for Ships

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug 7—The outbreak of hostilities on a large scale in East Africa simultaneously with a revival of the Nazi threat to invade England has caused Britain to re-emphasize the importance of obtaining all possible naval assistance and military supplies from the United States with the same swiftness as airplanes now are being rushed across the Atlantic.

There are two conflicting views here as to the significance of Italian attacks on British Somaliland and Egypt. One is that East Africa and Asia Minor has replaced Britain as the next important battle field of the war. The other is that operations in the Southeast are being stepped up at present merely to provide diversion and thereby pin British forces and part of the British Fleet in the Eastern Mediterranean while the long-impending main attack is launched on the British Isles.

Whichever of these two possible interpretations proves to be correct, the resultant situation is bound to mean that American aid to Britain will become doubly indispensable. If British forces fight on two land fronts, the need of all

Continued on Page 5, Column 1

Politics in Washington Hinge on Gifts to Parties

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—Politics in the capital for the moment turn on the question of campaign contributions.

This is a relatively minor issue compared with the fundamental problems of re-armament, aid to Great Britain and conscription, any of which might be brought into the center of the political campaign very quickly. But on these major issues the two camps are keeping wary eyes on one another so far and a considerable degree of nonpartisanship has been developed. Where debate has come on these matters, as it came sharply yesterday in the Senate over conscription, the line of political division was not on a party basis. In fact, until the position of Mr. Willkie is better established, Republican leaders are chary of taking final stands and they may hold back their fire till after his acceptance speech.

On the agricultural front, for example, Mr. Willkie has pretty much taken the matter out of the campaign, it is thought here, by promising to preserve all the benefits to farmers which the New Deal has offered. On the other hand, the issues of the third term, the New Deal financing adventures and similar matters are continuing targets for Republican assault.

Charge by Byrnes

In the matter of campaign contributions, heated political comments were thrown from either camp. Among the day's developments were:

Senator James Byrnes (D), of South Carolina, read to the Senate a letter, allegedly addressed to the employees of the S. S. Kresge Company in Detroit by a company official, soliciting donations to help elect Mr. Willkie. Mr. Byrnes demanded an investigation and an amendment in the Hatch Act to prevent employer "coercion."

In a letter to Senator Hatch (D) of New Mexico, Attorney General Robert Jackson urged penalties be added to the measure for sale of "campaign books" or advertising, in addition to closing so-called loopholes in the law pointed out last week by Henry P. Fletcher, General Counsel of the Republican National Committee. Since the campaign book has been a large money-getter for the Democratic Party, Mr. Jackson illustrated a degree of nonpartisanship in urging penalties to prohibit its use. So far as known here the Democratic leaders intend to go ahead with a campaign handbook and sale of its advertising unless checked by Congress.

Representative Charles A. Halleck (R) of Indiana, who nominated Mr. Willkie at Philadelphia, attacked the Democratic political bosses of Jersey City and Chicago and challenged Mr. Jackson to continue the clean-up campaign credited to his predecessor, the present Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy. He quoted Mayor La Guardia as having once termed newly-appointed Democratic Chairman Edward J. Flynn a "protector of graft, racketeering and exploitation."

Reply to Guffey

It was left to a Democrat, Senator Frederick Van Nuys of Mr. Willkie's home State of Indiana, to deny charges of Senator Joseph F. Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania against the Republican candidate. Mr. Guffey had told the Senate that Mr. Willkie was "born and baptized Lewis Wendell Wilkus."

Mr. Van Nuys said, in part:

"Having known Wendell Willkie since his birth, visited his parental home, practiced law at the same bar with his father and mother for many years and being proud of the success of this Hoosier boy, I denounce this attack of Senator Guffey as untrue. . . ." He said he knew Mr. Willkie had never changed his name.

The letter to Kresge employees was signed by C. P. Tuttle, Vice-President and Treasurer of the company. In Detroit, Mr. Tuttle was quoted as saying that his letter had gone "only to key men in the State of Michigan," fewer than 1 per cent of Kresge's total number of employees, and that none was sent to women employees.

U. S. Army Vessel To Return Citizens In Baltic District

HELSINGFORS, Aug. 7 (AP)—The United States Army transport American Legion arrived at the Arctic Finnish port of Petsamo Aug. 5 to repatriate Americans from Scandinavian and Baltic States, the Scandinavian wireless reported. It will sail Aug. 13 with about 750 United States citizens.

Most Americans leaving Baltic States were unable to obtain permission of Soviet authorities to come to Finland direct, and are taking circuitous routes via Germany, Denmark, and Sweden.

Due to lack of accommodations in Petsamo, some early arrivals have been living in tents.

The American Legion sailed from New York July 25.

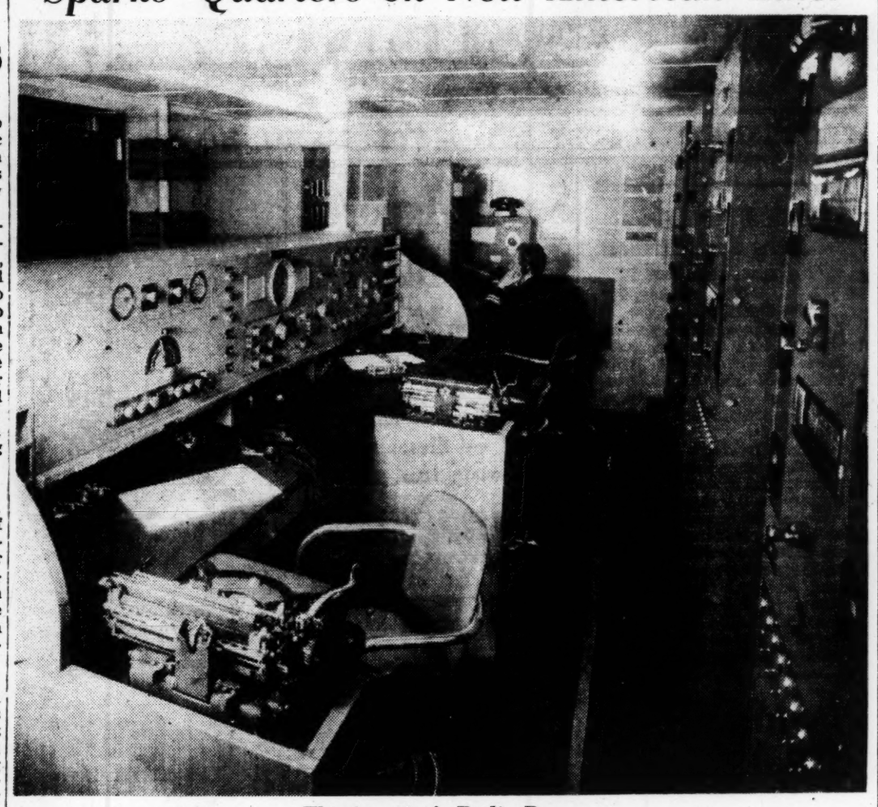
Americans Leave

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 7 (AP)—Seventy-six Americans, including 19 children and 11 married couples, left Denmark for the United States yesterday by way of Finland's Arctic port of Petsamo.

Eight more are scheduled to leave tomorrow, after which no Americans will remain in Denmark except those whose duties keep them here and those who, for personal reasons, are determined to stay.

They will be joined in Petsamo by other Americans being repatriated from the Scandinavian and Baltic States, and will sail with them Aug. 13 on the United States Army transport American Legion, which arrived at the Arctic port yesterday.

'Sparks' Quarters on New American Liner



The America's Radio Room

A far cry, indeed, from the little cubby hole that used to be the radio operator's headquarters on board ship. To the left are the receivers, one operator is busy with the ship-to-shore phone, and to the right are the transmitters. This is the little room that passengers will see when they "file" a message.

Sharper Government Eye on Radio Is Urged

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A national radiocast policy for combatting what it termed "the insidious influence" in America—against which "Democracy's only protection is an awakened and informed public opinion"—has been formulated by a Committee of the National Economic and Social Planning Association in Washington.

The Committee's report, "National Policy for Radio Broadcasting," represents the composite opinion of a group of experts called together by the Association to consider this problem, according to E. J. Coil, President of the Association. It has been published by Harper and Brothers.

A more positive role by the Government in the regulation of radiocasting, expressed by the formulation, adoption and enforcement of radiocasting standards of public service, is recommended by the Committee. The report also encouraged more inter-network co-ordination in regard to scheduling both domestic and international programs.

The Committee urged that the Government should maintain channels through which the public may express itself—perhaps through the organization of a listeners' council along the lines of a consumers' council.

Recognizing the dominant position of the networks, the Committee's report, nevertheless, stated that large areas of the United States are inadequately served by the present system and are entitled to radio service. The report recommended that the networks shall be fully national in character, providing radiocasting facilities in commercially unprofitable areas.

To insure more radio programs in the public interest the report suggested the adoption of a policy which will gradually eliminate special interest stations since these do not readily adjust themselves to the shifting currents of public affairs.

Even with standards of program content set by the Government the ultimate responsibility for what goes on the air must rest with broadcasters, the report affirmed. And broadcasters must recognize their obligation to the public, it added.

Network 'FM' Radiocasting

The first network venture in the super-fidelity staticless "FM" (frequency modulation) radiocasting today marked nearly a week of operation in New York City. The station is W2XOR, the FM station of WOR of the Bamberger Broadcasting Service, key station of the Mutual Broadcasting System.

News in Radio

The "FM" station, atop 444 Madison Avenue in downtown Manhattan, was placed on the air last week by Maj. Edwin M. Armstrong, the perfecter of "FM" transmission. W2XOR replaces an earlier low power "FM" station at Carteret, N. J., location of the WOR transmitting station. It operates on 43.4 megacycles, a wavelength in the seven-meter band, and has a range of about 48 miles.

W2XOR operates on a daily schedule from 9 a. m. to midnight with programs from the New York studios of WOR and the Mutual Playhouse. Two hours of these programs W2XOR originates itself, apart from WOR, in accordance with a regulation of the Federal Communications Commission.

The W2XOR transmitter is a 1,000-watt Western Electric installation. The station is equipped for frequency modulation high quality programs throughout including special studio equipment, new high quality microphones and 20-20,000 cycle lines connecting the WOR studios at 1440 Broadway with the Madison Avenue station.

At present WOR estimates that there are several thousand "FM" receivers in the metropolitan New York area but that within a year there will be at least 50,000 in use.

FCC Extends Order

High power now being the rule in international short wave radiocasting, the Federal Communications Commission has extended for six months the period during which all domestic short wave stations must change over so as to operate with a minimum of 50,000 watts.

American Armed Alliance Covered in Havana Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, declared a $500,000,000 increase in the Export-Import Bank's lending authority is "essential" for hemisphere defense, in a telegram to the House Banking and Currency Committee yesterday.

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA—The potential armed alliance of American Nations against external aggression commands increasing attention as more spectacular decisions of American Foreign Ministers at their recent consultations here cease to dominate the stage.

Stored away in a brief Declaration is this powerful pact of mutual assistance:

". . . Any attempt on the part of a non-American State against the integrity or inviolability of the territory, the sovereignty, or the political independence of an American State shall be considered as an act of aggression against the States which sign this declaration.

"In case acts of aggression are committed or should there be reason to believe that an act of aggression is being prepared by a non-American nation against the integrity or inviolability of the territory, the sovereignty or the political independence of an American nation, the nations signatory to the present declaration will consult among themselves in order to agree upon the measure it may be advisable to take.

Full Sovereignty Kept

"All the signatory nations, or two or more of them, according to circumstances, shall proceed to negotiate the necessary complementary agreements so as to organize co-operation for defense and the assistance that they shall lend each other in the event of aggressions such as those referred to in this declaration."

All of the 21 American Nations signed the Final Act of Havana, including the above Declaration. The only reservations made were those by Chile and Colombia, to the effect that defensive arrangements can be valid only when ratified by the constitutional procedures of their countries. Actually, such a reservation is unduly explicit, since every Nation under the Pan American system retains full sovereignty.

The Declaration contains an obligation to consult, but consultation is a flexible process. During consultation any American Nation could decide to hold aloof from decisions taken by the others. In this respect the Pan American way seeks to avoid the strait-jacket form of commitment, while retaining all the power of voluntary collaboration.

Economic Pacts Envisaged

Once agreement has been reached in consultation, all the signatory nations, or two or more of them, proceed to negotiate the actual form of mutual assistance. Under this broad provision there can be full co-ordination of armed forces. Economic accords are also envisaged.

Should all of the Americas unite under this Declaration to repel external aggression, Havana will have started something far more impressive than the Act of Havana.

That Act deals only with restricted areas of European colonies in the Western Hemisphere, while no limits are set on the Declaration of Reciprocal Assistance and Co-operation for the Defense of the Nations of the Americas.

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Law Officials Indorse Home Defense Units

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—Formation of home defense units to do the local protection work of the National Guard when it is called into active service was endorsed here yesterday by Federal and State officials attending the Conference on Law Enforcement Problems of National Defense.

Twelve Governors and officials from 46 States adjourned their two-day conference at the Department of Justice here after agreeing to route all complaints of espionage or sabotage to J. Edgar Hoover's Federal Bureau of Investigation for sorting and distributing to the proper Federal and State authorities.

General objective of the conference, called by the Council of State Governments, the Governors' Conference, the National Association of Attorneys General, and the Interstate Commission on Crime, was to lay plans for avoiding the duplication and wasted effort in combating sabotage and espionage in the World War.

Roosevelt-Lehman Talk

Endorsement of the formation of home defense units came after President Roosevelt announced that he had discussed such plans with Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, of New York. World War veterans organizations would form the nucleus of the "home front" defense machine.

After lengthy discussion of ways to combat war propaganda without endangering the American tradition of free speech, the conference recommended that the Federal Government set up an agency to analyze propaganda and solicit the aid of the press and radio in keeping American channels of public opinion free from subversive influences. Legislation was recommended requiring newspapers and other publications to register and disclose the Governments or persons in whose behalf they are acting, as well as their financial backing.

At the same time the Federal Government was called upon to aid in crystallizing public opinion for defense purposes. The conference recommended that Federal authorities furnish preparedness information to the States to be passed on to citizens through State administrative agencies designated by Governors.

Other Recommendations

Other conference recommendations included:

Censorship of school books and courses to eliminate subversive propaganda and to instill "a thorough understanding of the foundation principles of our democracy."

Tighter laws on registration of foreign agents.

Widening of Federal regulations on sabotage and possession of firearms.

Governors who attended the two day sessions included: William Vanderbilt of Rhode Island, who presided; E. D. Rivers of Georgia, Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut, Herbert R. O'Connor of Maryland, R. L. Cochran of Nebraska, Sam Houston Jones of Louisiana. Homer A. Holt of West Virginia, Paul B. Johnson of Mississippi, Frank M. Dixon of Alabama, and Prentice Cooper of Tennessee.

On other "fifth column" defense fronts, chief F. B. I. agent Hoover issued orders putting his 53 field offices on a 24-hour basis "to expeditiously handle all matters that might arise in connection with national defense."

A resolution giving the F. B. I. authority to tap wires in order to prevent interference with national defense preparations was adopted by the House of Representatives.

Bridge Tolls Lucrative

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—The daily income from the new Narrows Bridge in this City ranges from $1,600 to $7,000, which is much more than anyone concerned expected, and much more than is required for the amortization of the bonds. So the Toll Bridge Authority has now reduced fares over the bridge to steady customers, for automobile and drivers from 40 to 30 cents, and for passengers from 15 cents to 10 cents.

Mock Guard Campaign Starts

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 7 (AP)—National Guardsmen of 12 states, booked for a three-and-a-half-week engagement in northern New York's mock war, viewed with mixed feelings today the possibility of their roles extending to a full year. Awaiting Senate action on the Guard mobilization bill, many of the 65,000 civilian warriors confessed "stage fright" at the thought of leaving present jobs for a buck private's $21 a month while others indicated "it could be worse."

Maj. Gen. William M. Haskell, Twenty-seventh Division Commander, said he believed a call mustering the Forty-fourth Division into Federal service may come "very soon." The division, composed of New York and New Jersey National Guard units, has nearly 10,000 men.

Guardsmen and reserve officers conducted small unit drills preparatory to the Aug. 19 opening of the battle between invading and defensive armies. The Black Army, "invading" through landings at Massachusetts Bay, Narragansett Bay, and the New Jersey Coast, will advance west through the Lake Champlain area and north along the Hudson River. Theoretically, it will reach northern New York Aug. 18, when the retreating "Blue" defensive will take a stand to the southwest for a "decisive battle" the following day.

Guns Used in '22 Ready for Irish To Repel Invader

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Aug. 7 (AP)—The Irish are ready to fight any invader with the weapons they once used in the days of "the trouble."

Police and other officials winked today and shook off awkward questions as hidden arms caches, both in Ulster and Eire, were brought out to arm local defense forces.

In Eire hundreds of rifles, revolvers, machine guns, and piles of ammunition, hidden for 18 years, were being handed out to the Home Guards. They had been greased, wrapped in oil-soaked cloth, and stored away when the fighting between Free Staters and Republicans ceased in 1922.

Northern Ireland local defense forces are being armed with rifles smuggled into Ulster by Unionists when the Northern Irish decided to fight Home Rule.

Labor Moderates in Mexico Criticize Radical Policies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Sharp criticism of unions now in conflict with the Government over reorganization plans dictated by the Administration is made by the powerful National Farm Confederation (C. N. C.) and the Miners' Union. The criticism indicates the widening gap between Conservative and Radical forces within the Government Party and the threat of a break in the farm-labor front.

That the current agitation by the Railway, Civil Service, and Oil Workers Unions is being fomented by Communist or pro-Communist leaders is apparent to all familiar with the Mexican labor front. That it does not faithfully represent the sentiments of the majority of workers is also revealed by reports of union members' discontent with the rebellious attitudes expressed by their Executive Committees in dealing with the Federal Government.

The Communist objective is to cause as much dissension as possible here in order to pave the way for the predicted world revolution, and to involve the United States if possible in Mexican affairs, with consequent damage to United States prestige and the good neighbor policy. The Communist Party, in recent secret sessions, moved to increase its agitation here and went on record as opposed to Mexico's collaboration with other American governments at Havana. "Imperialism is a greater danger than Fascism," said Dionisio Encinas, head of the Party here, during a recent interview. "Imperialism" to Mexican Communists always means the United States.

Standpoint of Conservatives

It was accordingly against these Communist leaders within Mexican labor that the C. N. C. and Miners' union spoke in their manifesto to the oil, railway, and civil service workers, launched during the controversy with the Government. The voice of these two groups represents the conservatives among the farm and labor movements and is accordingly highly significant. Most pertinent statements contained in the manifesto are:

"Once again the oil, railway, and some civil service workers are agitating in an ill-called struggle to defend their rights. This action, which is due in the oil workers to some of its directors, in the rail workers to the capricious stand of certain directing elements, and in the civil service unions to the mistaken action of some bureaucratic leaders, is obliging our organizations to declare publicly that we consider them to be initiating a dangerous perversion of the objectives which the workers should pursue and that their exaggerated demands threaten the interests which also struggle for the rights necessary to exist.

"If the history of our popular revolution is analyzed it is found that it was the farmers and miners who followed Zapata in the south, Carranza and Villa in the north, and Obregon in the northeast to destroy the opprobrious reactionary regimes. During the last 25 years the agraristas have received lands given by the Revolution, with all the enormous difficulty of defective economic organization, with the unfinished problem of crop regulation, and with the even greater lack of credit. The miners have achieved the nationalization of many mining plants with their corresponding machinery, but also the economic defects of the systems. As in the case of the farmers, these include lack of sufficient technical equipment and absolute lack of credit, caused precisely by the economic problems raised in aiding the oil and railway workers."

Regime's Value Stressed

This sharp reminder of the expense of expropriation and the penalty it imposed on other sectors of the Mexican public was not, said the manifesto, occasion for envy nor reproach. Rather "We are simply astonished and grieved that important groups of the Mexican proletariat, through the action of their leaders, are so confused that they forget what they owe to the Cardenas Government. They must take into account that conflicts started now are not against exploiting private companies but against a regime which has been distinguished by its generous action in favor of those from below."

The manifesto ended with the threat of a break in the united front if the radical leadership is not restrained. Unless their warning is heeded, the farmers and miners, served notice that "We will find it necessary, in spite of our usual custom of uniting with groups struggling for the good of all, to do what is necessary to defend our position against small groups seeking selfish ends and not hesitating to risk the sacred interests of the nation by giving the reaction an opportunity to attack the gains made by the Revolutionary movement."

This opposition by the conservative proletariat was followed by a solidarity pact among radical groups. The pact for mutual action and consultation was signed by the C. T. M. and the Federation of Civil Service Employees, who agreed upon a joint policy toward the Government while the reorganization plans are being discussed. While both Right and Left wing groups profess loyalty to the Cardenas Government, their tactics and programs are sharply opposed.

Thomas Defines 'Desirable' Policy In Foreign Affairs

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—Socialist leader Norman Thomas broke personal precedent and walked through a union picket line at Columbia University last night to deliver an address on United States foreign policy before summer students at the University's Teachers' College.

Mr. Thomas, Socialist candidate for President of the United States, prefaced his prepared address with a statement that it was his practice never to go through legitimate picket lines. He said that a strike by the International Association of Bridge, Structural, and Ornamental Iron Workers, against the University, "appears to be entirely legitimate."

He explained, however, that since he did not learn of the strike until after he had agreed to speak, he had made his position known to the University and to the Union, and spoke only because he felt it would have been unfair of him to refuse on short notice.

In his prepared address, Mr. Thomas said the Federal Administration's good-neighbor policy in South America had been "partially nullified by its relations with South American dictators."

Keeping out of war and co-operating in a peace effort, he said were the principal requirements of a "desirable foreign policy," he added that such a policy might mean "American mediation in Europe."

"The Government," he said, "should be guided by the possibility of our acting in our own interest and in the interest of humanity and not as a cat's paw for any nation.

"It should, of course, seek to mediate on terms which would recognize the complete independence and the continuing power of Great Britain and her self-governing dominions."

Senators Agree To Make Study Of Labor Legislation

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—The Senate Labor Committee agreed yesterday on a procedure for handling Wagner Labor Act amendments which members said would place them before the Senate this session "if possible."

Chairman Thomas, (D) of Utah, said some committeemen had urged that amendments already approved by the House should be passed on to the Senate immediately. But the majority believed, he said, that interested factions should be consulted before the legislation was cleared. This, members said, meant the legislation would be before the committee for an indefinite time.

In line with its decision, Senator Thomas said, the committee will hold a series of closed sessions to go over the legislation with William Green, American Federation of Labor chief; John L. Lewis, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; someone representing the National Association of Manufacturers; and others.

Prior to the session Senator Taft (R) of Ohio had forecast a strong effort for immediate committee action, saying "I don't see why we shouldn't go ahead. We're going to be here until September anyway."

Institute Gets Tolerance Appeals

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—In statements addressed to the Institute of Human Relations in session at Estes Park, Colo., President Roosevelt and Wendell L. Willkie appealed for national unity based on tolerance and good will among all faiths and groups.

The messages were made public by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, sponsor of the conference.

President Roosevelt's message said in part: "At this time, when America is concentrating on the vital problem of military defense, it is most essential for us to emphasize anew the necessity for spiritual and ethical preparedness."

Mr. Willkie urged a "spirit of tolerance that will assure us of national unity."

Estate Used by Wilson Sold to Military School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Shadow Lawn, $9,000,000 estate formerly owned by Hubert T. Parson, has recently been sold to the Pershing Military Institute for conversion into a private military school for boys.

Plans are well under way for official opening of the school with an estimated enrollment of 100 boys on Sept. 16.

The first Shadow Lawn was the summer White House when President Woodrow Wilson was notified of his nomination for a second term. Mr. Parson purchased the property a year later, and in 1927 the house was destroyed by fire. The present 128-room structure, built of limestone and marble, containing a theater, pipe organ and swimming pools, was completed in 1932.

Russian Fleet Starts Maneuvers in Pacific

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—The Russian fleet, made up of light and heavy naval units, submarines and aircraft, has sailed into the Pacific on "large scale maneuvers," said a British Broadcasting Company announcement picked up today by the NBC short-wave service.

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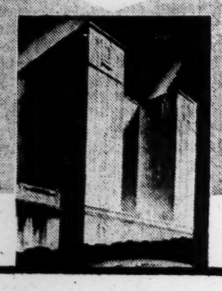

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Washington Sideglances

New Deal foes suggest slow-motion movies of WPA, but Republican chiefs vote it down—Stimson faces press and escapes unscathed—All foreign flags removed from Department of Justice 'Great Hall.'

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Slow Motion: Certain opponents of the New Deal have suggested to the Republican National Committee that it might be a clever political trick to show Work Projects Administration films in slow motion.

Republican chieftains agree the result is laughable, but have vetoed the scheme as politically unwise.

Veteran Stimson: Experience Henry L. Stimson gained in his daily press conferences as Secretary of State is serving him well in his new post as Secretary of War.

Former Secretary Harry H. Woodring early abandoned press conferences when he found that most of the subjects with which his job dealt should not bear the scrutiny of the Washington press corps. Mr. Stimson already has held two conferences in these crucial times and came forth unscathed.

Ubiquitous Uncle: Federal expansion goes on and on. A new report of the United States Office of Planning and Space Control announces among other changes:

A former roller skating rink is being converted into assembly and office space for the Alien Registration Division of the Department of Justice.

A former automobile showroom will be occupied by the units of the Civil Aeronautics Authority's civilian training courses.

The Council of National Defense will overflow from the Federal Reserve Building to temporary buildings left over from the last war.

Neutrality: Department of Justice attaches, preparing for this week's conference on "fifth column" activities, decided it would be wise to leave the flags of Germany, Italy, Russia, and Japan out of a display decorating the Department's "Great Hall." A newsman noted the omission and reported it on a news ticker. A few minutes later men walked in and removed all flags from the hall except that of the United States.

Canning time: Down in Uvalde, Texas, this week, Vice-President Garner carried home to his good wife "Ettie" a nice little note received from Republican Senator Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin, beginning, "It's been kind of lonesome and strange around the Senate the last two weeks just because you haven't been around."

It ended up, "With kindest regards to you and Mrs. Garner (we need her here, too—you both make a great team)."

But it's canning time down in Texas—and you know how women are. "Ettie" wants to get plenty of pickles and jellies put up against the day—come next January—when her husband won't be earning that $15,000 a year any more.

Digging Burls in Oregon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Portland, Ore.

Visitors to the Northwest often see huge trucks loaded to capacity with what appears to be root-systems of large trees. If they ask questions they are told the root systems are known as burls.

A burl is a bulbous growth which develops at the base of some trees. What causes them? That question has never been answered to the satisfaction of all concerned. The general opinion is that a great number of buds develop but, instead of maturing, they are retained within the fibers of the tree. The result is a piece of wood with peculiar markings much sought after by manufacturers of furniture and ornamental wooden articles.

Fertile Field

The Northwest is a fertile field for the burl hunter, or "digger," as he is sometimes called. The entire country produces only 8 or 10 burl woods. Of this group five are found in the forests that stretch from Northern California to Washington.

Finding these oddities of nature is comparatively easy. Getting them out of the forest, on the other hand, often proves to be a problem. Upon discovery of a burl the "digger" tests with an auger to determine whether or not it is sound and worth digging.

A selected tree is felled by digging a deep trench around the base and cutting roots, leaving the burl intact and ready to be sawed from the trunk. The next job, that of moving the huge object to a point of transportation, often calls for ingenuity.

Getting Them Out

If the burl is located uphill from the roadway it is comparatively simple to clear away the brush and roll it down. Not so simple is the problem of moving these things uphill, for few weigh under 1,500 pounds and many reach three tons.

If the digger is prosperous he owns or rents a caterpillar tractor to "snake" the burls out of downhill spots. Sometimes he has to call for help from a team of horses. Where they cannot work, intricate systems of blocks and tackle or winches are set up.

Last year almost 8,000 tons of burls were shipped out of Portland, the majority headed for foreign markets. Despite the war, Europe, especially Great Britain and Italy, continue to purchase more than 60 per cent of the burls shipped out of the Northwest.

Furniture manufacturing centers of the East take the rest, the burls being shaved into sheets 1-28th of an inch thick to make facing for woods used in expensive furniture and cabinets.

Donald H. Black

Ratner and Burke Kansas Nominees

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 7 (AP)—Gov. Payne Ratner, and William H. Burke, were nominated for Governor in yesterday's primary election.

Mr. Ratner, a Republican serving his first term, polled 150,935 votes to overwhelm Jay A. Welch, Haddam banker, with 18,334 and C. D. Lank, Wichita pickle manufacturer, with 13,806. These returns were from 2,039 of the State's 2,735 precincts.

Mr. Burke, a Democrat and former Internal Revenue Collector for Kansas, received 63,705 votes in 2,080 precincts. His only opponent, S. L. Mathews, Kansas City lawyer, had 17,756.

Balloting was light after a lifeless campaign in which no candidate for a major office toured the State.

Kansans renominated all of their seven Congressmen—six Republicans and one Democrat. U. S. Guyer, Republican, the only Congressman who had opposition, easily defeated Miss Chloe Matteson, Kansas City.

Pittsburgh Symbolizes New U. S.

City of power and great variety of tasks from crudest to those of mechanical perfection.

"Polling the People," when done by R. H. Markham, is not a poll for political purposes. In a series of 27 articles written especially for The Christian Science Monitor, this native Kansan mingles with the common people, talks with them—bus drivers, waiters, clerks, farmers, housewives—and records sympathetically their opinions, problems, ambitions, and achievements. Following is the sixth article.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH—Thomas Jefferson's estate at Monticello, Va., might be considered a symbol of America in 1800. Pittsburgh is one symbol of America in 1940.

Here you find every sort of toiler. Some work in soot and grime, becoming almost as black as the elements about them. Others perform tasks of marvelous precision requiring skill that's almost genius. Pittsburgh is a fairyland for men who love mechanical perfection.

A rather demure and bashful girl conducted me from one office to another in one of the great plants here. We had to wait a moment for an appointment and I asked her how far she came to work each day.

"Twenty minutes by bus," she said.

"And do you live on the bus line?" I questioned.

"I have to walk a mile to get there," she replied.

"I suppose your father is a gardener?"

"Yes."

"I guess your grandpa came from Italy," I ventured.

"No, my daddy came from Hungary," she answered.

"And wouldn't you prefer to stay at home in your garden, rather than walk two miles a day, to work in a factory?"

"Oh, no!" she exclaimed, "I love it here, I was lucky to get this job. A dozen girls were waiting for it."

Fellow Kansan Found

Another, somewhat more experienced young lady employee in an office of one of the largest steel mills in the world exclaimed, on hearing that I was from Smith County, Kansas, "Why, I am from Downs," which is a very small and dwindling town near my provincial birthplace.

"Did you all pack up and leave the prairies?" I asked.

"No, father still lives there," she answered, "and runs the local paper. I'm his Pittsburgh correspondent."

I suppose Pittsburgh's fiery furnaces seem cool to her after the hot winds of her native state. It's daughters that leave the country first. There are more women than men in Pittsburgh, as in most American metropolises.

I saw on a building in a steel town near Pittsburgh a big sign, reading, "Slovenski Narodni Dom," which means, "The Slovene People's Home," and is exactly the same as I have often seen in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia. The Home was empty at that moment, but in the course of time I succeeded in finding a Mr. Schuschnigg, whom I asked whence he and his neighbors came.

"From the Slovene parts of former Austria," he said.

"And isn't your life here almost the same as there?" I asked. "All about you I see Italians, Germans and Croatians, just as in your native mountains."

"Yes," he admitted, "I often think that southeast Europe came to Pittsburgh with me. Sometimes I don't hear English all day long. But," he asserted firmly, "there is a difference. I came here to escape wars and foreign bondage. I live much as a stranger, but am glad to be here."

Little Italy's Views

From the Slovenski Narodni Dom I went to a district that seemed almost as Italian as Naples. The papers were filled with European war news and groups of black-haired, dark-eyed people talked excitedly.

In almost every shop and store such sentiments were heatedly expressed, some approving and some condemning the Duce.

In Pittsburgh are Americans of 32 different nationality origins. Of the 378,000 adult whites, only 146,000 are native-born of native parentage. Of that 38 per cent of "natives," the majority came in as farmers from neighboring counties or States. So, most Pittsburghers were foreigners and strangers. They didn't know one another and they didn't know their bosses. Least of all did they know industry. And they faced gigantic tasks amid raging furnaces, racing wheels and boiling caldrons of iron brew. Yet, nowhere have toilers made more marvelous things from black, grimy dirt than these little men of Pittsburgh, who couldn't pronounce one another's names.

City a Criterion

Pittsburgh is a test of our whole American adventure and there are three reasons why: First, this city of smokestacks, factories and mines is an epitome of our country. Secondly, this mixture of Americans is typically American. We are an amalgam. Thirdly, Pittsburghers produce the material on which modern America rests. If a typical settlement of typical Americans who provide us with the framework of a good life are deprived of the good life, our national foundation is unstable.

So, let us ask them how they used to live in the old days and compare conditions with the present, trying always to see the past and present in perspective.

For example, let's ask a group of older Italian workers:

"How did you come here?"

"We were brought in steerage, much like cattle," they say.

"You Negroes, how did you come?"

"Shipped in guarded trains, to break a strike," some say.

"You Polish miners, how have you been living?"

"In crude, frail, ugly company houses, that make you think of stockyards," they answer.

"You Irish steelmakers, how many hours did you toil?"

"We used to work 10 or 12 hours every day," they reply.

"You Kentucky coal diggers, did you have collective bargaining?"

"Our unions were stamped out with more ruthlessness than gangsters in New York," they assert.

Living Conditions

The Americans of Pittsburgh have lived hard restricted lives; as did many of their bosses and most American pioneers everywhere.

But how do they live now?

Let's ask again.

"How many hours do you work daily?"

"Eight," is the unanimous answer.

"What is your monthly pay?"

"161 dollars," answer the electric workers.

"240," say the steel blowers.

"126," testify the puddlers.

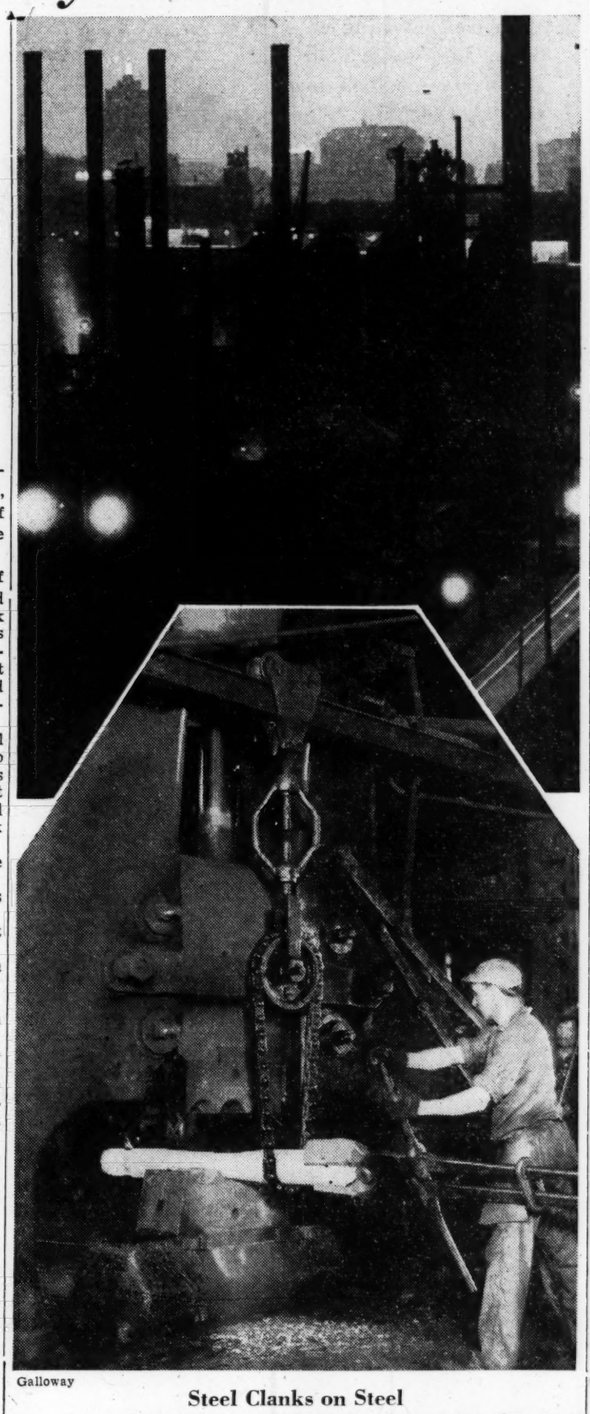
"70," say the unskilled workers regretfully.

"90," declare the stenographers.

"120," assert the miners.

Summarizing, a responsible labor leader says, "No other such settlement of toilers, except Detroit, ever received such high wages for so few hours work as the Pittsburghers at present. Most live in drab houses. For many, life is still very hard. But if improvements continue, as in the past, Pittsburgh will be a citadel of the good life."

A broad, deep view here strengthens faith in those who love America.



Galloway

Steel Clanks on Steel

Top: A scene of silhouette and flame is the Jones & Laughlin steel plant on the Monongahela River at night. Bottom: Forging an axle at white heat in a Pittsburgh steel mill.

Awards in Radiocasting Field Announced Beginning Next Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—The George Foster Peabody radio awards designed to be in radiocasting what the Pulitzer prizes are to journalism, were announced today by John E. Drewry, Dean of the Henry W. Grady School of Journalism of the University of Georgia, at the annual convention of the National Association of Broadcasters at the Hotel St. Francis here.

The awards, to be conferred annually beginning next year, are named after the distinguished Georgian banker and alumnus of the University of Georgia. They will be given to each of three American radio stations, representing the three major types (local, regional and national), and also to a national radiocasting chain, for the most distinguished and meritorious service rendered during the year. The 1941 announcement will be based on radio accomplishments during 1940.

Largely the inspiration of Lambdin W. Kay, Director of Public Service for WSB, radio station of the Atlanta Journal, the George Foster Peabody awards will be announced and bestowed publicly by the Regents of the University System of Georgia, upon recommendation of an advisory board which will be set up and maintained jointly by the University's School of Journalism and the National Association of Broadcasters.

Willkie Considers Agriculture, Draft

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug 7 (AP)—Conscription and agriculture claimed the attention of Wendell L. Willkie tooday as he worked to complete his address formally accepting the Republican nomination for the Presidency.

Mr. Willkie reiterated that he would make clear his general position on all major issues when he speaks in his home town, Elwood, Ind., Aug. 17.

Details of his stand on foreign policy, agricultural problems, national defense and other campaign controversies will be given in later addresses, he said.

Willkie headquarters reported he would talk before he left for Elwood with former President Herbert Hoover and Alf M. Landon, the 1936 party nominee. Mr. Willkie was expected to see Mr. Landon here early next week and so talk with Mr. Hoover at some undesignated point in Montana later.

The candidate planned to put his acceptance talk in final form before this week end. He already has drafted most of it. He delayed writing the farm section until after his agriculture conference Monday at Des Moines.

Brother Adviser

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 7 (AP)—H. F. Willkie, Democrat and brother of Wendell L. Willkie, the Republican Presidential nominee, was appointed today to the advisory group of the Republican Kentucky Central Committee.

H. F. Willkie is an executive of a Louisville Distillery.

Thomas S. Yates of Grayson, newly-chosen State campaign director, predicted a "very active campaign" in Kentucky.

Party Appeals Weighed by 'Man on the Tractor'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Since both political parties are making ardent appeals for the farm vote with strong agricultural plans in their platforms and with Vice-Presidential candidates identified with farming interests, the question arises: which party so far has offered the best terms to the man on the tractor?

That question would be easier to answer if all farm people, or even the leading farm organizations, were in agreement on what they want for agriculture. On matters in which they do agree, such as the fundamentals of soil conservation, opposition to monopolies, and even benefit payments to meet current conditions, the farm planks of both major parties are pretty much in accord. On issues about which there is disagreement, the platforms differ.

Chief of these is the question of long-term production control. Among farm people there are two schools of thought in regard to the handling of price-depressing surpluses.

Opposing Views

One group insists that Government control of production must accompany all farm-relief measures if farmers are not to be encouraged by them to raise still more crops. The other holds that ultimately surpluses can be absorbed if the Government encourages research for new uses for farm products, protects the home market, adopts a sound soil conservation policy, and stimulates business so urban markets for farm-grown products will increase. Leader of the former school is the American Farm Bureau Federation; of the latter, the National Grange.

It appears that when it comes to production control, the Grange had the most influence with the Republicans, the Farm Bureau with the Democrats. On other issues, however, there is no such clear-cut division and in general Farm Bureau people are well pleased with the Republican platform. Similarly, it can be said that there is much in the Democratic program that appeals to Grangers.

Planks on production control, however, can be clearly traced to different advisers. Said Louis J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, to the resolutions committees of both parties: "Efforts to control prices by limiting production have not succeeded. . . . The price problem is largely a marketing problem and should be treated as such."

Party Planks

The Republican commitment on this subject admits of different interpretations, but the Farm Bureau's analyst concedes the Grange a victory here, saying of the Republican statement, "It would appear that the platform proposes to abandon production control." Exact wording of the plank is: "Until this balance has been obtained, we propose to provide benefit payments, based upon a . . . soil conservation program from Government-dominated production control, but administered as far as practicable, by the farmers themselves."

The Democratic plank embodies almost the exact words used by the American Farm Bureau Federation in its recommendation on this point. The Farm Bureau asked "adjustment of production to the extent that excess surpluses are under control." The plank promises "adjustment of production through democratic processes to the extent that excess surpluses are capable of control."

But both resolutions are indefinite enough to permit the Presidential candidates to offer their own interpretations. That's why farm people are waiting at their radios to hear just what Mr. Willkie and Mr. Roosevelt are going to say.

On another controversial measure—rural credit—the two platforms differ. In this case, Farm Bureau and Grange find themselves together on the same side of the fence; it is the Farmers' Union that disagrees. It happens that Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, old friend and member of the Farm Bureau, is off on the other side of the fence with the Farmers' Union folk of the northwest and southwest.

On this issue, the Republican platform comes out with a strong plank for farm credit under an independent Government agency, with ultimate farmer ownership and control—just what the two big farm organizations are pleading for. The Democratic plank promises to refinance existing farm debts at lower interest rates and on longer and more flexible terms, as the Farmers' Union wishes. Comments the Farm Bureau: "Further details of farm credit organization are not given, but this language would seem to permit administrative powers which the Farm Bureau has aggressively opposed."

This brings up the question of the Vice-Presidential nominees. Both Senator Charles L. McNary and Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace are long-time friends of the Farm Bureau. Of late there has been some coolness here between the Farm Bureau and Mr. Wallace over rural credit, but this is not expected to keep Farm Bureau folk from voting the Democratic ticket if they favor it. On the other hand, the Grange and Mr. Wallace have never been close and the Secretary of Agriculture on the ticket is displeasing to many of them. The Grange, too, is opposed to the Reciprocal Trade Agreement policy which Mr. Wallace has backed and which Republicans oppose. The Farm Bureau stands with Mr. Wallace and the Democrats on this issue.

One good thing about the two platforms is that by being in substantial accord on certain measures greatly desired by organized farmers, they lift these issues out of politics just as the farm people think they should be lifted.

"Profit" and "Parity"

They agree, for instance, that farmers should get prices that repay them for their labor. The Republicans call for "profit price," the Democrats for "parity income." On the means to this end, too, they agree in broad terms. Both believe "balance" should be restored among the three great economic divisions of the nation—industry, agriculture, and labor. Both point to certain recovery policies which they hope would lead to this goal. The Democratic Party endorses the Farm Bureau's request for calling a national conference of leaders in the different fields. This is something the Grange has also favored in principle.

Soil conservation, favored by all farm organizations, is endorsed by both parties. Both pledge the administration of the program by local people as far as practicable. Surplus distribution to the needy is also favored by both. This is another non-controversial farm policy.

On big national issues, too, farmers are in agreement and they find the two parties, in the main, taking the stand they approve. Topping the list is defense. Farmers want to see their nation properly defended, and approve the national defense planks.

How do they stand on the third term? One farm organization leader said he thought this might be the deciding issue for many farmers. But he was a Republican. Democratic leaders don't think so.

Tacoma Port Land Sale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—Pierce County, of which Tacoma is the county seat, and the Port of Tacoma have entered into an unique reciprocal agreement, by which the county will transfer to the Port title to many hundreds of acres of tideflat land, that, having reverted to the county through the nonpayment of taxes, will now be sold to anyone desiring to use it for industrial sites.

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Kenya Confident of Holding the Fort

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Kenya Colony, East Africa, in this war, as in the World War, has been the first "outpost of Empire" to be called on to meet enemy attack on its soil.

The most immediately dangerous Italian attack seems now to be directed against British Somaliland. This colony is of little intrinsic value, except so far as it "covers" Aden, guarding the southern end of the Red Sea, but the significance of the Italian advance here cannot be measured in terms of material value.

Both Somaliland and Kenya are to some extent keypoints.

In war strategy Somaliland is important mainly because of its possible danger to Italy, since it is an enemy enclave in Italian East Africa.

From the Italian viewpoint, Somaliland must be subdued if attacks on more important colonial objectives are not to stand a perpetual menace from the rear.

For some weeks now Italians have been testing the defenses of Kenya, the rich neighbor of Ethiopia, which was the center of strife in Africa during the World War.

Invaders Thrust Out

In the World War, attacked from the south by a German colonial army, Kenya fought for two years before the invaders were finally thrust out of the territory. This time, Kenya faces invasion from the north and northeast, from the Italian colonial possessions of Ethiopia and Somaliland where strong raiding parties have advanced to take its frontier posts.

Moyale, strongest of the posts, has been delivered over to the Italian forces after a stern defense by a small garrison of the King's African Rifles, one of Britain's most noted colonial fighting units. Other smaller posts have also been abandoned.

Three Factors of Confidence

But although Italian troops have gained footholds on the frontier and although the defenders of Kenya are probably considerably less numerous than are their attackers, the Colony is facing the situation confidently.

Kenya's confidence is based on three facts. First, the existence of a strong natural barrier to aggression, a barren and almost waterless desert more than 250 miles deep which divides Kenya's vulnerable areas from the advance posts of the enemy; second, the fact that the Italian forces in Ethiopia and Somaliland are isolated from their main bases in Italy and Libya and cannot be contacted or supplied by land or sea; third, the high morale of both British and native populations in the Colony.

Italian territory borders Kenya along the Northern Frontier Province, a desolate and sparsely populated region. There is little vegetation here, only a few primitive roads. As the area is largely waterless, the strategic conception of war in this barren land must largely be conditioned by the ownership of the water-holes, which lie here and there amid the scrub. Consequently it should be possible to hold the territory by holding the water holes. For this purpose a large army is probably unnecessary.

The war between the two colonial areas is, in the main, one between a strong force cut off from contact with its headquarters—blockaded in fact—and a small force which can be easily re-equipped and supplied.

Difficult to Rebuild Stocks

From the British point of view, the main preoccupation must be to waste those stocks of war material which the Italian garrisons in Ethiopia and Somaliland have built up, for once these stocks are depleted, the Italian forces have little immediate hope of being able to replenish them. Thus, for Britain, the colonial war has become an air war.

Squadrons of the South African Air Force and the Southern Rhodesian Air Force are stationed in Kenya, and have been occupying themselves with the remorseless bombing of Italian supply bases, munition dumps, oil stores and the like.

The armed forces at the disposal of the East African command are relatively small in numbers. Nevertheless nearly one half of the entire male white population of Kenya is serving in the armed forces. The King's African Rifles, drawn not only from Kenya but also from Uganda, Tanganyika, and Nyasaland, have been brought up to war strength. The ranks are filled by native volunteers.

The impending return to this part of the world of the Emperor Haile Selassie has much cheered the population. It is known that Ethiopian irregulars have already raised their banners against the Italians close to the border. Unrest in the Italian colonial empire is expected to cause increasing difficulty to the authorities in Rome as long as Britain holds Suez and the Sudan and the Air Forces in Africa continue their destruction of the stocks on which the Italian colonial forces depend for their authority.

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Powers Moving in 'Battle for Africa'

Italians concentrating on the Libyan-Egyptian frontier — British in readiness for test.

CAIRO, Aug. 7 (AP)—A British communiqué today announced that the Italians had entered Zeila, Gulf of Aden port in British Somaliland, and captured Hargeisa by strong force after a 30-mile march through the desert.

Oadweina, a third objective of the Italians who started their offensive, also was occupied yesterday, by a column estimated at 2,000 men equipped with guns and armored vehicles, the British announced.

LONDON, Aug. 7 (AP)—A concentration of at least two Italian divisions was reported on the Libyan frontier near the Mediterranean coast today.

Official circles at Cairo denied, however, that the Italians already had crossed the frontier.

"The only Italian officers presently on Egyptian soil are one general and 818 officers and other ranks—prisoners," said a semi-official statement at British headquarters in Egypt.

[Yesterday's Italian communiqué said that the British were put to flight "during a clash of advanced troops beyond the Cirenaican—Libyan-border.]

Military circles in London said the two Italian divisions were concentrated in the Bardia area, adjacent to the Egyptian frontier.

Raids and Skirmishes

This concentration is opposed by a small mobile British force of expert desert fighters who have been carrying out the first phase of the operations in Africa, a sort of guerrilla warfare of lightning raids, skirmishes, and reconnaissance expeditions.

Britons were warned today by the Daily Express, which is owned by the Minister for Aircraft Production, Lord Beaverbrook, that they may expect "some Italian successes" in the war in Africa.

These signs of an impending offensive against Egypt raised the belief in many quarters that the Axis, next big objective is the Continent of Africa.

In Gulf of Aden Area

Meanwhile the British in Somaliland are meeting Italian inroads, the main Italian column being reported striking at Berbera, on the coast of the Gulf of Aden.

This column is betwen "6,000 and 7,000 strong, with some guns and tanks," it was reported by military sources here.

The first of the three columns of Italians who entered the British Protectorate on Aug. 4, is moving on Garrara and Zeila.

The second and main force is pointing toward Hargeisa, 30 miles from the frontier, and about 100 miles along a "highway" to Berbera.

The third is aimed at Odweina, 60 miles east of Hargeisa.

"Zeila is a coastal village of little importance, with a road running 150 miles along the coast of Berbera," said British military quarters. "Possession of either port will mean little to the Italians, who do not control the sea."

Both Zeila and Berbera are across from the British Protectorate of Aden, however, and the Italians may hope ultimately to be in a position to close the southern entrance to the Red Sea.

High Hills Form Obstacle

British military circles said the Italian columns moving on Hargeisa and Odweina would have to cross high hills over a single track road "barely negotiable for vehicles."

Neutral military observers said that these hill roads were possible points for the first British counterattacks.

Brig. Gen. A. R. Chater is the British commander in Somaliland. He leads forces including the famous Somaliland Camel Corps, which, contrary to its name, is partly mechanized, the King's African Rifles, and "some others."

The coincidence of the attacks, and the carefully provisioned advances of Premier Mussolini's Libyan forces noted by scouts were regarded by some observers as possibly the beginnings of a "grand strategy" by the Axis High Commands.

The Italians may be planning to "mop up" British Somaliland and the Aden Protectorate to gain control of the southern entrance of the Red Sea, and then attack Egypt from Libya on one side and from the Red Sea on the other.

Persistent reports of German concentrations on the Spanish border, and Spanish propaganda calling for the return of Gibraltar, also would fall in with this line of African attack, it was noted.

The bulk of Imperial Germany's colonial Empire was concentrated in Africa. The Nazis have persistently declared they want these colonies back.

Industrial Germany needs the gold, tin, copper, vanadium, industrial diamonds, cotton, cocoa, palm oil, rice, sugar, sisal and rubber that it could get from Africa.

Italy's own colonial empire is in Africa, and Signor Mussolini wishes to consolidate it by connecting up Libya and Ethiopia, now separated by British possessions.

He also has said that, for Italy, the Mediterranean is "life itself." With Egypt in his control he would be a long way toward breaking Britain's grip on that sea.

For Britain, however, its strongholds at Gibraltar, Malta, and Suez protect the shipping lanes which makes possible the holding together of its empire.

For the "Battle of Africa," Italy is estimated to have half a million native and white soldiers, many of them with modern mechanical and motor equipment.

Britain's forces are far smaller, but they are schooled in years of fighting and living under the peculiar conditions of the desert.

By a Staff Artist

Where British and Italian Interests Clash

Large white arrows on map indicate the points at which Italian forces are invading, or are reported ready to invade. British possessions in the Eastern Mediterranean and East Africa. Inset shows position of three Italian columns entering British Somaliland.

War Tides Turn to Suez Canal; British Face Italian Drive

Europe awaits the outcome of operations that appear to foreshadow big strategic moves by the Axis powers against Britain's control of the Eastern Mediterranean.

Although the announcement yesterday that Italians had crossed the frontier from Libya into Egypt heading for the Suez Canal has been denied by British authorities in Cairo, two Italian divisions are stated to be concentrated on the Libyan frontier near the coast.

In British Somaliland, Italians have already invaded in three columns making for Britain's controlling points of the southern end of the Red Sea. The British have given out that while preliminary Italian advances may be expected, the difficult terrain must soon bring them to a halt.

In Kenya a third advance by Italians is reported, although here again difficult terrain awaits them.

By Saville R. Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Aug. 7—With control of the Mediterranean and its raw materials at stake, the Italians have apparently given the opening signal for the Battle of Egypt.

There is no reliable estimate of the rate at which Italian troops have been pouring into Libya, freed as they are now from the Alpine frontier at home. But both the British and the Italian press in the last few days have reported readiness of a full-sized army, with heavy numerical superiority over the enemy.

The Italian army no longer has a French army in Tunis at its rear. The Italian High Command now is free to concentrate virtually whatever it requires of the entire home and colonial strength on this campaign.

The British meanwhile stand ready. They not only have their own Egyptian forces, strengthened by a large influx from the Empire. They have a good part of the so-called Weygand army from Syria, only a portion of which was French.

They have their Mediterranean fleet to contest with the Italian Air Force and submarines for artillery control of the coastal route of invasion from Libya. They also stand on the defensive behind desert stretches hitherto considered impracticable for massed invasion.

Key to Naval Situation

The importance of this impending battle can scarcely be overestimated.

First, Egypt is today the key to the naval situation in this area. Alexandria is the sole remaining base capable of supporting the British fleet with safety. Who controls Egypt controls the Mediterranean Sea.

The Italian fleet has thus far not entered into full decisive combat with the British. It is therefore likely that the decisive naval battle of the Mediterranean war may be fought on land—on the Libyan and Egyptian desert.

Second, the economic stake is much higher than is generally realized. Egypt and the Sudan in 1938 produced up to 5,500,000 hundredweight of high-grade cotton. This is more than the combined imports of Germany and Italy, which in the preceding year totaled 4,100,000 hundredweight.

Oil Seeds and Fruits

But cotton fiber is almost of less importance than cotton seeds, which furnish that vegetable oil for dairy, industrial, and personal uses which is the chief lack of Axis-controlled Europe.

Egypt and the Sudan in 1938 produced 10,600,000 hundredweight of cotton seeds.

This is more than half Germany's 1937 total imports of all types of oil seeds, oil fruits, oil cake, and pressed vegetable oils, which approximated 22,000,000 hundredweight when reckoned in terms of comparable raw material weights.

Moreover, there is manganese ore, vital for steel production, of which Italy produced 53,400 metric tons in 1938. This compares with German imports of a little more than four times that much in 1938 and would far more than fill Italy's entire manganese needs.

The above figures have been checked with those of the League of Nations Statistical Year Book and the International Institute of Agriculture.

Third, the military stake in petroleum is equally high. The pipe line from the Mediterranean port of Haifa in Palestine to the Iranian oil fields goes with control of Palestine. The Italians for years have been encouraging the Arabs to revolt against the British there, and now they are confident that if Egypt and the British Navy are successfully dealt with, Palestine would easily follow.

Access to Oil Supplies

In this event, Italy and Germany would gain direct access to these wells, whose output of 14,700,000 tons in 1938 was more than double the whole petroleum output of Rumania.

Under such circumstances, with Iran caught between Russian and Italian pressures, it would be exceedingly difficult for that country to refuse the oil demands of the Axis.

Meanwhile, Italy would have gained access by sea to the Russian oil pipe line at Batum.

Fourth, Egypt strategically is the key to East Africa. Without it, British control of the Sudan is in all probability untenable, with Ethiopian forces pressing on the upper flank.

Egypt a Major Prize

Even now three Italian columns are reported pressing into British Somaliland with the knowledge that yesterday the Vichy Government re-established authority over the French forces in French Somaliland, which have now laid down their arms.

With North and East Africa under its control, presumably Italy plans to turn to Central and South Africa. The Suez Canal would then be wholly in Axis hands. Italy's Empire would be consolidated, and British trade routes to the East forced to take the Cape route.

It is obvious then that Egypt is a prize of first importance, and wil be attacked and defended by both parties in full knowledge of this fact. Mechanized warfare has yet to be given a full trial under desert conditions. The temper of the Egyptian people behind the British lines also is uncertain.

Italy counts on a heavy superiority in men and equipment and the results of continuous "fifth column" work within Egypt to overcome its huge military obstacles. Only action can put its hopes to the test.

Inquiry Is Urged Into Espionage By Consulate Staffs

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—The Interstate Commission on Crime suggested yesterday an investigation of "the Nazi-Fascist's use of attachés of legations and consulates for subversive propaganda and other 'fifth column' activities in the United States."

"Espionage and sabotage are to be expected from Nazi-Fascist consular agents and business firms," a commission statement signed by Judge Richard Hartshorne of New Jersey, President, said. The statement was distributed to delegates at the Federal-State Conference on National Defense Law Enforcement Problems.

The commission said that espionage, propaganda, and sabotage were more important today than in the last war because Germany had developed them into "much more effective weapons."

It said instances had been noted in the United States of large increases in the staff of embassies and consulates until there were "forty or more Nazis in a mere consulate" where there previously had been "but a handful."

The Commission said that some prominent German firms in this country "have recently greatly increased their staffs, in spite of the reduction in their legitimate business," and compared this to what it said were similar developments in Belgium and Holland before the Nazis moved in.

Path Not Easy

LONDON, Aug. 7 (AP)—Warning that Britain's path will not be easy in Africa came from the Daily Express, owned by Lord Beaverbrook, Minister for Aircraft Production.

"We must be prepared for some Italian successes," the paper said, "for Britain must concentrate on: (1) ensuring the ultimate collapse of Mussolini's African Empire by cutting off supplies from Italy; and (2) preparing to resist invasion here."

The British minimized the importance of the Italian invasion of British Somaliland, which the Express called a "sideshow." All that Italy will get there, said the Express, would be "sand, a foothold opposite Aden, and a victory to uplift Italian morale."

Liners Taken Over

LONDON, Aug. 7 (AP) — The Ministry of Shipping disclosed last night that the British Government has requisitioned nine tenths of the liners owned by private British shipping lines.

The ships have been taken over in addition to those previously pressed into wartime service as transports, hospital ships, and armed merchantmen.

The Government has agreed to pay rental for the ships in addition to sums to cover depreciation and "reasonable return on capital investments" by the lines.

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Britain Stresses Urgent Need for More Warships; Legal Experts Split on Legality of Destroyer Sale

Continued from Page 1

possible land armaments obviously will be still more acute.

Even if there is no immediate attempt to invade Britain, a further intensification of the attempted blockade of British ports by Nazi submarines and planes must be expected, thus increasing the value of any assistance that can be rendered to the British Fleet.

Air Shortage Met

The crucial shortage in the air which existed a month or so ago, is now being met, thanks in part to the excellent response from the United States. Deliveries of planes continue in "important quantity" despite the fact that there are conflicting reports which modify the recent optimistic expectation of "3,000 American planes a month by 1941."

Thus with its own output which has been sharply accelerated, Britain now claims to be building airplanes as fast as Germany. Unofficial estimates here are that Germany is turning out from 1,500 to 1,600 planes a month, though some reports have placed the figure at double this number.

Despite this showing in the air, small ships, tanks, artillery, and similar equipment is the focus of the immediate British problem.

Official quarters indicate appreciation of the American opinion which supports the sale of 50 or more decommissioned destroyers to Britain.

Pershing Favors Transfer

Gen. John J. Pershing's recommendation that the sale of these ships to Britain be permitted has been warmly received here. Favorable comment of Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, on the proposal has aroused hopes that the importance of quick action on this issue is beginning to be understood.

The British Navy, The Christian Science Monitor is able to state on good authority, is prepared to man these ships at once and put them into service.

Naturally certain tests would have to be carried out. But it is the opinion of naval authorities that most, if not all of the ships, would prove fairly satisfactory for the use to which they would be put. This, it is understood, would be chiefly for convoy purposes, thus releasing faster and more modern British destroyers for fighting and patrol duties. It is in the destroyer field that Britain's naval losses have been heaviest. The purchase of '4 American ships would more than make good these losses.

On land, Britain needs certain types of arms which America could supply in much greater quantities than are now being obtained.

Small Arms Needed

Machine guns and small arms the desired for immediate delivery. There is a strong impression here that these arms, and ammunition to accompany them, are at present available in stock, but American authorities are being very slow about releasing them in sufficient quantities for delivery to Britain.

The Ministry of Supply, it can be stated, appreciates the co-operation it has received in many respects from the military authorities as well as the manufacturers in the United States. But the fact remains that Britain could use many more machine guns and small arms than it is now getting, and that although there appears to be adequate supplies in store in America, there is marked delay in making them available to the British Purchasing Commission.

Besides machine guns and small arms, artillery is wanted in greatly increased quantities. French seventy-fives are desired, and also heavy guns of other sorts with their mountings and carriages. It is realized that a difficulty arises here in the matter of ammunition and of standardizing equipment so that it will be practicable for use in Britain. It is understood that negotiations are under way in an attempt to see whether American and British production cannot be geared to the same specifications.

Tanks and their complete equipment are another category of land armaments which are urgently needed in large quantities, and as quickly as possible. Here, too, a certain amount of standardization is desirable. But a large number of American tanks, even though different from British models, would be welcomed provided they are fully equipped, including guns and ammunition for use in these guns.

Ammunition of all kinds is wanted by the British Army and the Minister of Supply would be glad to see both a speeding up of present orders and an increased quantity.

Instruments Needed

Finally, precision instruments of many sorts which are used in connection with complex armaments are not coming through as quickly as or in as large quantities as they are wanted.

There is another form of aid from the United States about which little or nothing has been said so far, but which is now definitely wanted very urgently. This consists of certain materials and semifinished materials, particularly steel stampings and forgings. These vital industrial requirements are badly needed and if they could be obtained quickly and on a large scale it would do more perhaps than any other one thing to speed up arms production in this country. The difficulty with this category of material is that these same steel stampings and forgings are naturally in demand in the United States as well as a result of the speed up in America's own defense program. This is fully appreciated here. However, it is hoped that American authorities and manufacturers might realize that by sacrificing some of these supplies to Britain, where the need for them is most urgent, they will be helping in the defense of Britain, and thus be gaining time in the best possible way for the building up of America's own defenses.

Most Crucial Needs

It is, therefore, land armaments and naval craft which constitute the most critical need for the present. In the realm of air armaments the need has become momentarily a little less desperate. This does not mean that Britain does not want more and more planes from the United States. Lord Beaverbrook's emphatic offer to buy everything available still holds good. But it does mean that deliveries of aircraft of all types are coming through according to schedule. It has been stated that the rate of delivery is now about 300 a month, and this is increasing.

The feeling here regarding the airplane supply from the United States is that what is now needed is for America to push ahead as swiftly as possible with the expansion of production. Then, if and when the Germans begin to bomb aircraft factories in Britain on a big scale, America will be able to supply the resulting deficiency. More and more it is apparent to observers here watching the British people prepare to meet and to resist the Nazi invader, that these islands are throwing everything they have and everything they are into the defense of freedom for themselves and the world. To those who are able to assess on the spot the calm courage and deep determination with which England is now awaiting the crucial phase of the struggle, it is clear that nothing America could do would be more effective in the defense of its own shores and its own freedom than to supply quickly and in massive quantities whatever Britain needs to carry on the fight.

Wide World

George VI on Inspection Tour

The British Monarch (on gangplank left) leaving a French warship at a British port recently, after inspecting French ships that are being manned and prepared for action by French officers and men. Photo passed by British censor.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 7—Division of opinion among legal experts became marked here today on the proposal to sell obsolete, but recommissioned, United States Navy destroyers to Great Britain for use in the war against the Axis powers.

The argument against transfer had editorial headlining in the Law Journal, leading American publication in this field, in its issue out today, which takes the stand that the transfer is unlawful and would represent a reversal of the "short-of-war" policy of the Washington Administration toward the European conflict. Basing its opinion on prohibitions in a 1917 Act of Congress, the publication contends that such action on the part of the Government would constitute an act of war.

This point of view takes specific issue with no less an appellant for the transaction to relieve Britain's channel emergency than Gen. John J. Pershing, who commanded the American Expeditionary force during the World War and whose espousal of the transfer was front-page news this week.

Simultaneously with the Journal's issuance, renewed pressure was being brought by the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, headed by William Allen White and whose sponsors include ranking international and admiralty lawyers in the United States, for the immediate release of 60 over-age Navy destroyers to Great Britain.

Provisions of Transfer

The Law Journal editorial says: "The provisions of the statute of June 15, 1917 Section 33, Title 18, U. S. Criminal Code, U. S. C. A.), would equally prevent both transactions. The prohibitory provisions follow:

" 'During a war in which the United States is a neutral Nation it shall be unlawful to send out of the jurisdiction of the United States any vessel built, armed, or equipped as a vessel of war, or converted from a private vessel into a vessel of war, with any intent or under any agreement or contract, written or oral, that such vessel shall be delivered to a belligerent nation, or to an agent, officer, or citizen of such nation, or with reasonable cause to believe that the said vessel shall or will be employed in the service of any such belligerent nation after its departure from the jurisdiction of the United States.' "

Transfer of Yachts

The law is well known in competent legal circles, and its provisions, as well as those of the statute long antedating it out of the days when piratical freebooters ranged the high seas, were taken into precautionary account by American yacht owners who have sold their vessels to European purchasers this year. More than 12 such craft have been transferred to British and Canadian registry, it was estimated in informed yachting quarters, with the J. P. Morgan yacht, the Corsair, heading the list.

As in the other instances, the sale of the Corsair on May 23 was ostensibly a private transaction, with Camper & Nicholsons, Ltd., of Hampshire, England, the buyers. Actually, however, it was said the Corsair was for use as a patrol and auxiliary vessel for the British Navy, carrying out a Morgan tradition, for of its three ocean-going predecessors in that family the first two Corsairs figured in the Spanish-American War, and the third won two United States Navy service chevrons in the World War.

Waterfront reports had the fourth Corsair missing from her moorings at Hoboken, N. J., where she had been in the Tietjen & Lang Drydock since June 13 for overhauling. According to an official of the company, "A British crew came Sunday afternoon and took her away, and that's all we know about it."

Small Craft Needed

The White Committee's sponsorship of the destroyer sale plan is in direct response to an appeal for such vessels by the Marquis of Lothian, British Ambassador to the United States, who stated recently that 100 small craft placed at Britain's disposal now might spell the difference between victory and defeat.

Its latest appeal for the transfer of 60 over-age destroyers to Great Britain "as a means of her holding out this summer against invasion," represents this number as comprising "less than one half of the United States' Navy's total of recommissioned over-age destroyers built for World War use and only one quarter of the present United States destroyer fleet."

Proponents of the sale of "obsolete" destroyers to the British Admiralty hold that opponents of the transfer are "leaning over backwards" when they say the transaction would be tantamount to an act of war. They stress that the Axis powers already have the United States catalogued as interventionist in the European war and characterize as fallacious the reasoning that if this country lets Great Britain have these destroyers and Britain is defeated, the United States would be left "holding the bag" and with an angry Germany on its hands.

Other Cases Cited

Peace or war with Germany will not depend on the sale of these war vessels to the English, but upon what Herr Hitler does, they declared.

The giving of aid to Britain in prosecuting its defense was seen in these quarters as even less than Italy and Germany gave Gen. Francisco Franco in Spain and than Soviet Russia has given China in the latter's defense against Japan. In none of these cases, it was recalled, have reprisals been made against the aiding powers.

Firm Begins Building Planes for Norway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAWTHORNE, Calif., Aug. 7—Northrup Aircraft, Inc., located here, today began production on a Norwegian order for patrol bombing planes—even though Norway's King Haakon and his legal Government are now in Great Britain.

Preparation to produce the bombers represented a triumph of organization, Gage H. Irving, Vice-President in charge of production, announced. Starting from scratch last February when Northrup moved into its new plant, the factory began plane production six months later. In the past it has been considered good time if a new design was ready for production in 12 months.

Warship Sale To British Up For Rehearing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—President Roosevelt is expected to reopen the matter of the sale of 50 destroyers to the British, in line with the recommendation made by Gen. John J. Pershing, when he returns to the capital next week. It is thought here that he will not complicate the already heated debate over the conscription measure in Congress by sending a bill for the destroyer sale up immediately. It is assumed that he will determine first if there is a way around the law to permit either a direct sale, or, as proposed by Senator Key Pittman (D), of Nevada, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, for swapping the boats for British battleships and other naval concessions.

In most discussions it has been assumed that congressional revision of the law of 1917 would be needed to authorize the sale of destroyers to England, and debate has been conducted here on that basis. Mr. Roosevelt was preparing to send a score of "mosquito" torpedo boats to England some weeks ago, it is recalled, when an opinion of the Attorney General warned him that such a sale would be illegal without approval of Congress. Under the system of checks-and-balances the American Executive may favor or institute many proposals whose ultimate enactment requires Congressional consent. In the present emergency crisis the ultimate action on conscription, war profit taxes, sale of boats to England and the like, will depend largely on how far the President can persuade Congress to go. He lacks full power himself.

Another legal matter also affects the 50 destroyers. The United States and Germany signed Article VI of the Hague Convention of 1907. It reads:

"The supply in any manner, directly or indirectly, by a neutral power to a belligerent of warships, ammunition, or war material of any kind is forbidden."

The Administration might be prepared to make a technical breach in the foregoing agreement on international law, but to overrule the 1917 Act of Congress would be another matter. It is generally assumed therefore that a recommendation to sell the 50 destroyers would go to Congress with a request to amend the 1917 Act.

Gayda Says Axis Has No Intention Of Invading West

ROME, Aug. 7 (AP)—Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist editor, replied today to the warning of Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, against the danger of aggression by declaring that Germany and Italy have no intention of carrying the war into the Western Hemipshere.

Signor Gayda who frequently expresses the views of the Italian Government, wrote in Il Giornale d'Italia that Mr. Hull was "creating a phantom of German-Italian menace" for political purposes.

Czech Leader Arrested

PRAGUE, Aug. 7 (AP) — The leader of the Czech National Union in the Greater Prague area, a Dr. Nestaval, has been arrested, it was announced officially last night, because his organization "was used for endeavors hostile to the (German) Reich."

Ask Cudahy to Explain Famine Forecast

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles said today that John Cudahy, American Ambassador to Belgium, had been instructed to explain his predictions of a famine in Belgium and to forward a complete text of his remarks to the State Department.

The Secretary also declared that the Ambassador's remarks had been made without prior notification to or authorization from the State Department. He refused to be drawn out, however, on what view the Department was taking of the Ambassador's statement that German soldiers in Belgium had acted better than many American soldiers he could remember.

It is reliably reported that the State Department is considerably vexed by the Ambassador's remarks and the Secretary's explanation indicates a desire to make it known that the envoy was speaking entirely on his own and was not representing the official views of the department.

The Ambassador's declaration that practically the entire population of Belgium will be reduced to starvation this winter if outside help, presumably from the United States, does not reach them, is particularly embarrassing to the State Department, which has been charting its course on Department of Agriculture assurances that no famine threatens Europe.

The Department is also believed to be strongly against any action that would weaken Great Britain, whereas any shipment of food to Belgium would entail a relaxation of the blockade and a consequent lightening of Germany's obligation to feed the populations conquered by her war machine.

The Ambassador's remarks are seen here as certain to add fuel to the present disagreement as to whether the United States should attempt to send food to Europe through the British blockade. There is also a strong feeling in the State Department against the issuing of statements by its representatives abroad which might be used as levers to force this country into one stand or another.

Blockade Stands

LONDON, Aug. 7 (AP)—The Ministry of Economic Warfare said today that Britain refused to deviate from its policy of keeping food shipments out of German-occupied territory and added that there need not be any famine in Europe this winter.

Ministry experts said the continent's harvests and reserves ought to be adequate with general distribution to prevent any general famine—provided the Germans do not take the best for themselves while leaving the conquered populations hungry.

The Ministry statement followed British press criticism of an implied plea by the United States Ambassador to Belgium, John Cudahy, that the British Navy open its blockade for food shipments. Mr. Cudahy said Belgium would be close to famine by early fall unless food was sent from the United States.

Food shipments would not be allowed through the blockade even if they were to be distributed by an organization which the British could trust completely, one authoritative source said.

The British view was that any such food would make the whole situation easier for the Germans, relieving them of their troubles with hungry people.

The harvests will not be bumper crops this year, this source continued, but he maintained that if famine should occur it would be due solely to "Nazi rapacity in looting stocks for the Reich."

He quoted a statement by Adolf Hitler to the Reichstag July 19 that "food supplies are assured for the duration of the war, thanks to measures taken in time" over the whole economic area controlled by Germany and Italy.

Commenting upon Ambassador John Cudahy's statement that Belgium would face near-famine by mid-September unless it received food from the United States, the Daily Express declared that the Germans—and not the British blockade—would be to blame for any suffering.

Any food sent to Belgium from America would be used only to feed the German Army, the Express contended.

The Express, declaring that Mr. Cudahy's "point of view will carry great weight" in the United States, expressed concern that "many Americans will be inclined to blame the British blockade for a forthcoming famine . . ."

"The best reply to Mr. Cudahy's story," the newspaper said, "is to tell the world how Hitler hopes to starve out women and children."

The News Chronicle termed Mr. Cudahy's remarks "sensational."

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• *Night baseball* at last became a reality. And it proved increasingly popular, evidenced by the fact that in the past ten years it has developed in the minor leagues to a point where seven games out of every ten are today being played under lights.

• *In 1935* night baseball graduated to its first major league park. So rapidly has it caught on here that eight of the big league parks are now equipped with the most modern lighting facilities. And we are proud to say that five of these lighting systems were designed and installed by our own company.

• *One has only* to check the turnstiles to appreciate how eagerly the public has taken night baseball to its heart.

• *In 1939,* for instance, nearly one million persons attended major league night baseball games. The night games at Shibe Park, Philadelphia, topped the daytime attendance average five to one. In Comiskey Park, Chicago, the first six night games drew over 188,000 paid admissions.

• *There has been* similar enthusiastic response to night games played in the Polo Grounds, New York; Sportsman's Field, St. Louis; Forbes Field, Pittsburgh; as well as those at other baseball parks.

• *Consider if you will* the unusual demands of a lighting system that must provide glareless daytime illumination for a fast night baseball game.

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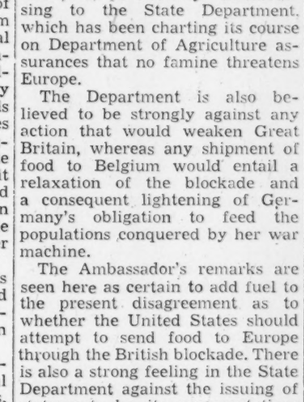

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Tenuous Russia-U. S. Relations Strengthened With Trade Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—Evidence that neither Russia nor the United States wishes to sever their tenuous diplomatic relations, despite a noticeable lack of warmth during recent months, is contained in a State Department announcement of a one year's renewal of the American-Russian commercial agreement.

This agreement, whose political importance has always far outweighed its rather limited commercial scope, provides that Russia shall purchase at least $40,000,000 of American goods a year and that this country will accord Russian commerce "unconditional most-favored-nation treatment."

The renewal comes as a refutation to many observers here who had predicted that the United States would refuse to sign the treaty as a further proof of its displeasure with Soviet actions in Poland, Finland, Rumania, Esthonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. Only recently, Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles excoriated Russia for its acquisition of the three Baltic States, while Premier Molotov retorted with an accusation that the United States' aims in Latin America are "imperialistic."

Promulgated in 1935, the commercial agreement has stood as a sort of proof that the United States, which did not renew diplomatic relations with Communist Russia until shortly after the advent of the Roosevelt Administration, feels that the cause of international law and order, as well as business, would best be served by fostering greater American-Russian trade.

This year's agreement was unusual in that it contained a Russian reservation, specifying that "if, however, restrictions imposed on exports by the Government of the United States should render it difficult for Soviet economic organizations to satisfy their needs in the United States, it may be impossible for these organizations to carry out their intentions.

"The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialistic Republics is therefore not in a position at the present time to guarantee the above-mentioned value of its purchases in the United States," the reservation continued.

This reservation was inspired, it is believed, by reports that the United States Government has directly or indirectly been holding up important machinery exports to the Soviet Union because of its disapproval over the Soviet-German non-aggression agreement of last August.

The Soviet Ambassador has called at the State Department to discuss this so-called "moral embargo" on several occasions, but has not yet succeeded in getting it lifted, according to the most reliable word. This country is still believed to fear that any goods or machinery shipped to Russia might eventually be turned to aiding Germany or might enable Russia to forward some of its own supplies to Germany.

Although the agreement provides that Russia take $40,000,000 of American goods, the figure was $30,000,000 from 1935 to 1939, Russian purchases have actually exceeded these minimum guarantees and have also far exceeded American purchases in the union. Russian purchases of American goods were as follows: 1935-36—$33,286,000; 1936-37—$31,018,000; 1937-8 — $64,224,000; 1938-39—$50,255,000, and for the first 11 months of the 1939-40 period—$67,779,000.

In extending "unconditional most-favored-nation treatment" to Russian commerce, the United States made a reservation concerning coal "deemed necessary because of the nature of the coal-tax provisions of the Revenue Act of 1932," and concerning concessions granted to Cuba. Russia also agreed not to send more than 400,000 tons of coal to this country.

Interfaith Group Urges Peace Talk

ESTES PARK, Colo., Aug. 7 (AP)—A conference "for a World Union for Peace" was advocated at the Institute of Human Relations today.

The Institute is sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Rabbi Herbert Goldstein of New York, head of the American Orthodox Jewish Congregations, proposed that President Roosevelt call the conference, saying it "would bring not only peace of arms, but political and economic peace.

"When the history of this era shall be written, we will find that the so-called Christian nations regarded Hitler merely as a Jewish problem, and not a moral problem of their own. Thus they failed to check Hitler.

"Democracy is an interfaith movement, in which members and teachers of all denominations may enlist for service. We must dramatize Democracy to the child at his desk."

The Very Rev. Robert M. Kelley, President of Regis College at Denver, spoke of "the age of unreason" which, he said, "is characterized in Europe by worship of the state and race, and in this country by our failure to include philosophy and morality in our educational system."

President Bids Wallace And Hopkins Up

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 7 (AP)—President Roosevelt's stay at his Hudson Valley home took on a political hue today when the Temporary White House announced that Secretaries Wallace and Hopkins were coming up to see the Chief Executive.

Secretary Wallace's visit will coincide with a political tea and garden party at Mrs. Roosevelt's Valkill Cottage on the family estate. Invitations have gone out to 850 Democratic women from five New York counties, and sponsors said they were hopeful the President might attend and make a talk.

The plans for Secretary Wallace to come to Hyde Park House meant that the President would defer until Friday the start of another defense inspection trip.

World War Veterans Guard

President Roosevelt disclosed yesterday that World War veterans might take over home defense duties now assigned to the National Guard, if and when the Guard is brought into Federal service.

In the broader field of hemispheric co-operation, the Chief Executive told a press conference that a meeting of minds on defense against non-American nations was one of three extraordinarily successful achievements of the Pan-American Conference at Havana.

He said in response to an inquiry that unity of the Americas is without question more of a fact now than ever before.

The Conference was successful also, he said, in taking steps to solve mutual economic problems of the American nations, which loom much larger because of the war in Europe, and in setting up machinery to combat "fifth column" activities originating outside the Americas.

The general aspects of the Havana meeting were up for discussion at a luncheon which the President and Mrs. Roosevelt gave for four Latin American representatives at the Conference.

Mr. Roosevelt said beforehand he expected to talk over with his guests the general aspects of what was an extraordinarily interesting and extraordinarily successful conference in the Cuban capital.

He added that one good development of the last few years was that for the first time the United States had been getting on a social footing with its Latin American neighbors, so that things were not purely official, as they were for years, but more personal and social.

"We've learned," he said, "to talk the same language."

He agreed with a reporter that spiritual unity of the American republics had been accomplished and that steps were being taken now toward economic and material unity.

The recent ban imposed on sales of aviation gasoline outside the Western Hemisphere, except to American-owned companies, Mr. Roosevelt said, supplies a good illustration of such steps. It might be called a pan-American defense measure, he said.

There are no refineries in Venezuela, Bolivia and northern Argentina, he said, and for purposes of national defense and Pan-American defense, he asserted that we cannot afford to have aviation "gas" go to Europe or Asia.

The question of replacing the National Guard for home defense activities was brought up when Gov. Herbert Lehman of New York had supper with Mr. Roosevelt last night.

The matter still is in the study stage and the War Department has not yet made recommendations, the President said, then added that probably veterans and such organizations as the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars would form a nucleus of the Home Guard.

North China Economics: Are Japanese Profiting?

How far is Japan succeeding in its economic efforts to reorganize the militarily controlled areas of North China? A study of this question was made on the ground by the Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. The following is the first of three articles presenting the results of his inquiry.

By Randall Gould
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TIENTSIN, China—Is Japan's "New Order in East Asia" paying dividends?

While the answer must necessarily be qualified by all manner of cautions, available information provides in general a negative answer.

Money is being made, of course, but with few exceptions it would appear that more money would be made—more goods be sent out of China, and more Chinese and foreign products be rendered available to dwellers in China—if Japan's military adventure in this country had not been undertaken.

North China is looked upon as a particularly rich field for economic exploitation. Tientsin, the largest port of North China provides an excellent point of inquiry.

Customs returns are unreliable guides at the moment, due to a combination of factors, including currency depreciation, official employment of a quite fictitious rate in exchange, undervaluation of exports, and export exchange control (now being broadened to include imports as well). But nonetheless it is safe to say that the 1939 figures show clearly enough that Tientsin had a heavy adverse visible trade balance with the Japanese-controlled bloc of nations whose currency is pegged to the yen. It also had adverse trade with third-party nations and other Chinese ports.

From a private firm in position to cover the situation because of its broad interests all over China I have obtained a study tending to show an increasingly unfavorable trade balance for the six ports of North China. For 1939 they show:

Trade Balance Figures

	From and to Yen Bloc Countries	From and to All Others
Imports	$353,650,000	$220,884,000
Exports	83,401,000	117,450,000
Imp'ts Excess	270,249,000	103,434,000
Total Imports		$574,534,000
Total Exports		$200,851,000
Total Import Excess		$373,683,000

These figures are in Federal Reserve Bank (Japanese-controlled) dollars but even they cannot be taken at face value. The imports, for instance, cannot take in any commodities imported under duty exemption certificates by foreign armies and navies, embassies, legations, and consulates. The Japanese Army's imports include all railway supplies, supplies for most of the bus companies, and supplies for municipal governments including the "reconstruction bureaus." Exporters have to report cargo value on the set rate of 13⅝ (U. S. cents to an F. R. B. dollar) which is about twice the actual open market figure.

It is not surprising to learn that under Japanese guidance, North China is taking an increasing quantity of imports from yen bloc countries—though Japanese officialdom is not enthusiastic over this, desiring that merchants fight for markets abroad and bring home foreign exchange. Such imports mean that capital must go from China to yen bloc, or that the yen bloc is investing in China.

A New Complication

Is Japan in position today to invest heavily abroad, even in China? The question usually receives a "no" answer, although certain Japanese, such as for example the cotton-mill men, are inclined to want to move over bodily to China in search of cheap labor and raw materials. This introduces new complications into the China-Japan equation.

Of special interest to Americans is the fact that in spite of the interference of the Japanese, together with depreciation of the various China currencies, the North China importations of American wheat flour, lumber, leaf tobacco, petroleum products, dyes and chemicals were bigger in 1939 than in either of the two previous years. On the other hand, Japanese imports were so heavy that the relative American share is probably smaller.

As in Manchuria, North China has run into certain abnormal conditions which put imports from foreign countries higher in 1939 than is likely to prove the case subsequently—in fact, the new import restrictions have traders in a state of anxiety although they recognize that the country cannot indefinitely take more than it pays for.

The future outlook, in fact, is studded with factors adverse to the third-party trader. A vague import control regulation which Japanese themselves said they couldn't understand, was introduced. There have been likewise the move to eliminate foreign exchange banks from "link" transactions modifying the rigors of an artificially highly-rated Federal Reserve currency, new discriminations against non-Japanese traders, more rigid enforcement of exchange control, and similar troubles.

By a Staff Artist

Area of Rivalry

Six ports of North China show an unfavorable balance.

Large Imports of Cotton

There are sharp limits to how much raw materials North China can import for any purpose. It has been necessary to bring in large quantities of cereals offsetting the grain shortages in North China following last year's disastrous floods plus guerrilla operations, reluctance of the farmers to grow "money crops" for which the Japanese monopolies pay insufficient money, and other factors.

The beginning of the year found 3,000,000 persons in this area near starvation and even midsummer had reduced this number only by about a half. However, humanitarian troubles are not bothering the operators as much as some other things, such as to produce cotton for Japan, and which at one stage of military occupation was supposed to ship 60 per cent of its cotton to Japan.

It is expected that the output of coal, iron ore, salt, and cement may expand, but nowhere near fast enough to keep up with Japanese demands. Such trades as those in carpets, rugs, flour, and other finished products are drastically hit by the lack of raw materials, coupled with a lack of machinery for importing materials with a view to subsequent re-export, a problem Japan itself has not yet dealt with at all adequately.

Maginot Fortress Held Out 9 Days After Armistice

FORT HOCHWALD, In the Maginot Line, Aug 7 (AP) — The strange story of this French fort, which held out for nine days after the Armistice, was told to a party of correspondents taken on a visit to it by its German captors.

Hochwald — High Forest — was one of the two strongest forts in the Maginot system. When the Germans finally entered it, they discovered that a dive-bomber raid had paralyzed its strongest turret and cracked its walls of six-foot reinforced concrete so that daylight shone through.

Fort Hochwald is four miles from the Rhine River at Weissenburg, opposite the Black Forest.

The Germans knew it was doomed to capture when the Rhine crossings were forced and the Maginot Line punctured on both sides of the fort last June 15 and 16. The German armies already had passed a hundred miles beyond, but Hochwald refused to surrender. A Stuka attack was launched June 20. Despite the force of the dive bombers' onslaughts the French still refused to give up.

Conclusion of the Armistice June 22 meant nothing to its defenders as they were completely out of communication with other French forces and refused to believe German assertions that the fighting was over.

The Germans said 200 Frenchmen fled to the rear, quitting the fort, after the Stuka attack but that 950 others held out.

Alsace-Lorraine And Luxemburg Go Under Nazi Rule

BERLIN, Aug. 7 (AP)—The entire civil administration in Alsace-Lorraine and Luxemburg has been taken out of the hands of the military and placed under civilian officials by a decre of Adolf Hitler.

The Nazi district leaders—Joseph Bürckel in Lorraine, Robert Wagner in Alsace and Gustav Simon in Luxemburg—already have been active in their offices.

Yesterday German was declared the official language in the German-occupied Grand Duchy of Luxemburg whose Grand Duchess is a refugee abroad. Alsace and Lorraine were German territory before the World War settlement.

At the same time Hitler shuffled the Hitler youth leadership. Herr Bürckel, who since the annexation of Austria has been Governor and Nazi District Leader in Vienna, was replaced by Baldur von Schirach, who served on the west front as a private in the World War and emerged as a lieutenant with the Iron Cross.

Herr von Schirach was relieved of his duties as leader of the Hitler Youth Group and was succeeded by Arthur Axman. As Reich's leader of youth education in the Nazi Party, Herr von Schirach was entrusted with inspection of the entire youth organization.

Senate Ignores Guard Bill for Draft Debate

Continued from Page 1

necessary" to justify the need for an increase in the Nation's armed forces. This need, it declared, has been demonstrated by the huge peacetime defense appropriations recently made by Congress.

Asks Volunteer Plan Trial

"The Committee believes the enactment of this bill necessary for the adequate production of the cherished heritages of a nation," the majority report concluded.

The minority report of three Senators was also issued. It called for a fair trial of the voluntary method of enlistment, but asserted it would support conscription if the voluntary plan should demonstrably fail.

"Voluntary enlistment should be given a thorough trial before any Hitlerized method of peacetime conscription with its far-reaching implication of militarism and imperialism is adopted as a permanent policy in America," the minority declared. "After a thorough and fair trial, if the voluntary enlistment plan fails in part or in whole, then before it is too late the minority will gladly support conscription, but not before."

House Reopens Hearings

Meanwhile, the House Military Affairs Committee which generated a good deal of heat on its own account when, by a one-vote majority it managed to close public hearings on the conscription bill, voted today to reopen the hearings and invited testimony from former Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring, Gen. John J. Pershing, and others. The agreement was reached at what members described as a "harmonious" session. It deferred action on the national mobilization bill pending passage of that measure by the Senate.

The personal charges thrown on the floor of the Senate yesterday gave an indication of the warmth of feeling over conscription. Informal polls indicate that the bill has a Senate majority, but it may take a long time to get it enacted. Congressional delays may face some of the other vital issues of preparedness before the country.

Senator Rush Holt (D) of West Virginia and Senator Sherman Minton (D) of Indiana traded verbal blows, some of which were later found to be expunged in the printed version of the Congressional Record.

Senator Holt charged that the conscription bill was drafted by "dollar patriots" in Wall Street.

Leaping to his feet, Senator Minton cried that he was "tired of lectures on patriotism from a slacker family." Senator Holt branded the attacks as "malicious lies." The tone of some of the debate that followed recalled the vehement replies to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh earlier in the Senate week, following his "appeasement" radio address.

Noisy cheering came from the galleries in support of Senator Holt where articulate sentiment has been against the conscription bill.

Warned by Barkley

Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky twice warned members not to impugn each other's motives.

The Minority Senate group which opposes conscription are cheered by the attitude of labor leaders William Green of the American Federation of Labor and John L. Lewis of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, against the bill. They hope to postpone action until they have rallied the "folks back home" or have effected a compromise.

The compromise would take the form of the minority report issued today, postponing conscription until the voluntary system had been tried out, shortening the enlistment period and increasing army pay.

Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief in a radio address last night said "further delays" by Congress on conscription and National Guard legislation "might seriously jeopardize the effectiveness of defense plans.

Jobs for Million

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—Dr. Robert W. Hambrook of the United States Office of Education said yesterday that more than 1,000,000 workers would be required in the aviation industry when the national defense program reached its peak.

He addressed leaders of school and recreational groups at the second of a series of conferences sponsored by Air Youth of America, a national organization devoted to the interest of youth in aviation.

Minnesota Guard

ST. PAUL, Aug. 7 (AP)—Gov. Harold E. Stassen today disclosed that Minnesota several weeks ago completed detailed plans for a veterans defensive home guard like that suggested on a nation-wide basis yesterday by President Roosevelt.

The Governor said he had telegraphed the President informing him of the Minnesota plans. The defense force, based on veterans of previous wars and organized with the co-operation of veterans' organizations, would be designed to fill in if the National Guard is called to emergency duty.

U. S. to Make Arms

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—A permanent munitions industry, owned largely by the Federal Government and capable of supplying an army of 2,000,000 men, emerged today as one of the major goals of the defense program.

Robert P. Patterson, new Asssistant Secretary of War, described as an "innovation" the idea that most of the projected 60 ordnance plants to be built with Government funds would be established on a permanent basis.

WPA Draft Test

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—Col. F. C. Harrington, Works Projects Commissioner, announced that the records of 2,500,000 persons on or awaiting assignment to WPA rolls were being examined to determine how many could be classified as skilled workers for national defense.

Lewis Bars Draft

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 7 (AP)—Conscription in the United States, John L. Lewis contends, would create a military caste system under which "the average citizen will be esteemed only as a servant."

"The military taskmasters of the nation want conscription," Lewis told delegates to the 37th convention of the international union of mine, mill and smelter workers yesterday.

Detroit Ex-Mayor Under Indictment

DETROIT, Aug. 7 (AP)—Former Mayor Richard W. Reading is named in a two-count indictment returned by a Federal grand jury charging him with income tax evasion.

One count charges that in 1938, Mr. Reading filed no return at all, although his income, not including his $15,000 salary as Mayor, which was tax-exempt, amounted to $16,503.83.

The second count alleges that in 1939 Mr. Reading paid $928.55 on a taxable income he returned at $17,168.65, and charges he should have paid $12,288.02 on a gross income of $60,169.99.

Grave Problems Face France

Continued from Page 1

occupation and prospective blockade.

The luxury and tourist industries on which Paris especially depended very considerably for its livelihood are paralyzed for an indefinite length of time.

French reconstruction must begin with the land. This is the asset which remains most intact to the stricken country. It is not yet known what territorial changes will be imposed on France by Germany and Italy. But these presumably will apply mainly to the industrial East and Northeast of the country and to the colonies. France within its shrunken frontier will be more agricultural and less industrial.

In France, as in most countries, the land is more conservative than the towns. And it is significant that it is men of the Right, headed by the old conservative Marshal Pétain, who have taken over the leadership of the country in its period of bitterest distress.

The men who are in the limelight today are conservatives or ex-Leftists who have gone through an evolution that has brought them up to or close to the position of fascism. Pierre Laval, a wealthy man who has been one of the pillars of the Right in French politics and who has been in political obscurity since the "Popular Front" election of 1936, is one of Marshal Pétain's right-hand men. Another is Adrien Marquet, former Deputy Mayor of Bordeaux, member of an ex-Socialist group whose present program of state control of economic life could easily be shaped to a fascist pattern. Other men who seem to have risen, obviously with German encouragement, in the occupied area, are Jean Chiappe, a former conservative prefect of police, and Jacques Doriot, a former Communist who turned violently against his original political faith several years ago and became a crusader for nationalism with fascist overtones.

Trend Inevitable

This fascist or semi-fascist trend in France was inevitable for two reasons. It is necessary for a country so completely knocked out as is France to try to placate the conqueror. No one who was prominently identified with the policy which led to war or with anti-Nazi ideas could very well hold high office. Such people indeed, with few exceptions, made off for England when the collapse was obviously close at hand.

Then the stern demands of a time of great suffering and privation do not permit the luxury of free discussion, of the delay and pulling in opposite directions which were often characteristic of the French republican regime. Government must be hard and authoritarian, just like the improvised authority that is set up in time of great natural calamity.

Whether France will ever revive as a great power is open to question. The French genius is more adaptable to arts and letters and the decorative things of life than to the industrial efficiency which is now the basis of military and political power. The French people, it may be hoped, will emerge from the depths of their present distress and certain imperishable qualities of French culture, the lucidity of thought and expression, the wise mellow tolerance, the rare felicity of phrasing and expression and the rich aesthetic background will continue to shed light on Europe and on the world even if France can no longer play the leading political role which history assigned it in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Flaws Found in Service Bill

Continued from Page 1

British and the British Government. Several score of American pilots already have entered this service in various capacities and others are now on their way to British territory for similar duty, it was said in informed quarters. Some of these fliers will ferry military airplanes across the Atlantic from Canada to England.

America Comes First

The Center does no recruiting and makes no actual arrangements with American pilots on behalf of the British Air Ministry, but tells those interested with whom to communicate in British aeronautical circles. One of its most important activities, it was said, was to discourage employment by the British of any American pilot needed by either the Army Air Corps or the Navy's air arm.

"We are not drumming up trade for the British air squadrons or doing anything else which might interfere with America's own rearmament program," a spokesman for the Center said. "We act also to discourage 'kids' looking for adventure who have little or no flying experience. In no case are we employing anybody here. We simply pass on accurate information about Britain's air service to anybody who is interested."

Millikan Plans Tests Of New High Explosive

PASADENA, Calif., Aug. 7 (AP)—Dr. Robert A. Millikan, head of the California Institute of Technology, has obtained a lease on an acre of isolated City property for use in conducting experiments on a powerful new explosive.

Dr. Millikan told the Board of City Directors the explosive was for the use of the United States Army and Navy, and indicated laboratories would be erected with Federal aid.

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Religion as Defense Measure To Be W. C. T. U. Theme

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 7—A turning to religion as a necessary part of any effective defense program will be urged upon the country when Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, President of the National W. C. T. U., opens the 66th annual meeting of the veteran temperance organization here Friday.

With a national election campaign just beginning, and world affairs in turmoil, Mrs. Smith is looking beyond the immediate objective of the W. C. T. U.—the banishment of liquor—to focus the attention of the white ribbon army, as the temperance forces are called, upon the need for the widest kind of civil service. And the biggest contribution that can be made at the moment, she insists, is a rekindling of interest in religion.

To this end she is appealing to the convention to give its support to two proposals which she believes will do great things for the Nation. First, she would have it urge upon the churches the calling of special pre-election meetings for the study of the issues involved, in the light of Bible teaching. She would advise these meetings to study the attitude of candidates and the pronouncements of party platforms. Her text for these meetings would be: "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's and unto God the things that are God's."

The other proposal is for a day of humility and prayer to be observed by the entire Nation. Precedent for such an observance she finds in the history of the War Between the States, when President Abraham Lincoln, at the request of the United States Senate, called for such a day of prayer and fasting. It was observed April 30, 1863.

Reformation Needed

"Then there was internal dissension," said Mrs. Smith. "Now we are a united Country, but there is still need for personal and national reformation. When a land as rich as ours, with a surplus of products so great that some of it has to be destroyed, allows people to go hungry and without proper housing, something is wrong. To my mind, the trouble is that we, as a people, have forgotten God.

"There is a passage in II Chronicles that gives us the remedy for all these ills. 'If my people, which are called by my name, shall humble themselves, and pray, and seek my face, and turn from their wicked ways; then will I hear from heaven, and will forgive their sin, and will heal their land.' (II Chron. 7:14.)"

Up to this point in the interview, Mrs. Smith, standard-bearer of the temperance educational forces, had not mentioned the liquor question. Where does it come in? she was asked. Has it a place in this program?

This veteran crusader for the dry cause, whose many years of activity have left her alert and vigorous, was quick to take up the challenge.

"How could Christians discuss and pray over their duties as citizens in the face of present conditions without giving important consideration to the liquor problem?" she demanded, her eyes sparkling.

The approach to the liquor problem today should be first of all through the local community, Mrs. Smith believes. She is therefore urging upon this organization of some 500,000 women to build up their smallest unit, the local union. There are now reported 10,000 of these. Mrs. Smith wants to see them increase their activities in behalf of local option and other measures for the welfare of the community.

The temperance chief thinks the gains of the drys since repeal point to the efficacy of this approach. Already, through local action, one-sixth of the population of the United States is living in territory voted dry in local option or State option contests. Three States are legally dry and local option victories have been scored in 29 of the 33 States which permit local self-rule on liquor, according to the W. C. T. U.

Urges Temperance Education

Now that defense is so much in the air, Mrs. Smith is pointing out that "true home defense calls for stamping out such evils as the liquor traffic."

"More than by outside force," she said in her convention call, "this nation is threatened by self-indulgence, which is eating away the physical, mental, and spiritual strength of its people." To protect the people from such results, she and her co-workers are urging temperance education and support of anti-liquor candidates.

The convention this year which opens Friday and ends the following Wednesday, will give much attention to the education of youth for temperance. Preceding the opening there is being held a school of alcohol education conducted by Miss Bertha Palmer, the W. C. T. U.'s expert in temperance teaching who used to be superintendent of public instruction in North Dakota.

When the convention gets under way, young people will take over the subject themselves. Friday afternoon girls and boys from all parts of the country will discuss means of strengthening the program of the Youth's Temperance Council, the junior branch of the W. C. T. U., so as to reach youth more effectively.

In the evening they will put on a program for the whole convention. With two-thirds of the States announcing they will send youth delegates, the largest attendance of youngsters in many years is expected, according to Miss Martha S. Cooper, the youthful secretary of this branch.

Peace, propaganda, and social problems are to be discussed by some of the principal speakers on the convention program. Dr. Charles Clayton Morrison, editor of The Christian Century, is to address an afternoon session on Sunday. The evening of that day, Fletcher Dobyns, author of "The Underworld of American Politics," is to speak on "The Lava of False Propaganda." On the last day of the convention, Aug. 14, two Chicago women will be the chief speakers. Miss Jessie F. Binford, director of the Juvenile Protective Association, will discuss the effect of taverns on minors, and Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, attorney, will give the banquet address on "The American Way of Life."

At W. C. T. U. Convention

Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith

Mrs. Smith, of Evanston, Ill., is President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and will preside at the organization's annual meeting, opening Friday.

'Old Politicians' in France Blamed for Delay on Peace

VICHY, France, Aug. 7 (AP)—The French press charged today that "old politicians" continue to make propaganda to build up a troubled atmosphere for the new post-armistice regime of Premier Marshal Henri Pétain.

The newspaper Le Journal said that those who do not love the Pétain Government must "fear it."

Declaring that "accomplices" of men to be tried for responsibility for France's defeat still were at work, Le Journal stated that "by striking the leaders quickly and severely the Supreme Court will put an end to this dangerous situation."

The Supreme Court is to meet at Riom, near Vichy, tomorrow for formal opening of the case of those accused of plunging France into war unprepared.

Warning to "Accomplices"

Punishment of the leaders, said Le Journal today, will be a warning to the "accomplices."

The names of persons to come before the Riom Court still have not been announced, although Former Premiers Edouard Daladier and Paul Reynaud are the chief figures around whom press comment continues to center.

Le Journal said that the Court investigation will probe not only events of 1939 and 1940 but will "go deeply into the 10-year period preceding the war." This would include the period of the Popular Front Government of Premier Léon Blum.

Tomorrow's court opening at Riom will be a formal inaugural ceremony featured by a speech by the Minister of Justice, Raphael Alibert.

Four or five days later there is to be another public meeting at which the Court will take official charge of the so-called responsibilities case. The period of judicial investigation to follow will take at least weeks and perhaps months, with proceedings strictly secret.

It will be during this period that formal charges will be lodged and public trial will come only after it is completed.

Hard Drink Ban

VICHY, France, Aug. 7 (AP)—Measures directed at hard drinking in France were approved yesterday by the Cabinet.

A communiqué said merely that "the essential parts of a decree for the suppression of alcoholism" had been adopted, but gave no details. It was assumed that the decree would be made public shortly.

A campaign against the drink habit for weeks has been heralded as one of the important steps planned by the regime of Marshal Philippe Pétain.

Mission Schools Irk Japan, Change in Control Sought

TOKYO, Aug. 7 (AP)—The Japanese Ministry of Education disclosed today it would ask for a transfer of control of more than 30 foreign-owned schools whose teachings were said to be incompatible with Japan's national interests.

The announcement said one mission school which was not identified compelled students "to pray for victory of a certain nation hostile to Japan."

If the missions refuse to relinquish control, the Ministry indicated it would cancel permission for them to operate.

Warning Reported

LONDON, Aug. 7 (AP)—A Reuters (British news agency) dispatch from Shanghai today said the Chinese were reported to have warned French authorities they would take military measures if the Japanese were permitted to establish bases in French Indo-China.

It quoted the Chinese press as reporting that Chinese troops were moving toward the frontier of Indo-China and that defensive preparations were being rushed.

[Chinese reports from Shanghai two days ago said Japan had made new, sweeping demands on the French Indo-China Government, including the right to use the French railway into the Chinese Province of Yunnan for military operations and to establish a military or naval base on the Indo-China coast.

An official Japanese spokesman in Tokyo, however, denied the reports.

A thrust from along the Yunnan Railway, which runs from Haiphong, on the Indo-China coast, to Yunnanfu (Kunming), capital of Yunnan, would menace the southwestern provinces of China, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's main stronghold.]

TOKYO, Aug. 7 (AP)—Declining to discuss all warship movements, the Admiralty today neither confirmed nor denied a London report from Hong Kong that Japanese warships and transports had been sighted southbound from Formosa.

The report, carried by the Exchange Telegraph (British) news agency, said merchant seamen had sighted the ships. It said their mission was not known.

Seek Envoy's Aid

TIENTSIN, Aug. 7 (AP) — The American Radio Service, which recently was given notice to suspend operations in the British Concession by Aug. 20, appealed today to Nelson Johnson, U. S. Ambassador to China, and the United States Chamber of Commerce at Washington to use their influence to maintain an American communications system here.

[One condition of the recent British-Japanese Agreement whereby Japan lifted the blockade against Tientsin was the suppression of "unauthorized wireless communications" in the British Concession.]

The American Radio Service decided to make representations to Washington for official protection and re-establish its station outside the concession. The United States Chamber of Commerce sent recommendations to the State Department in support of the service.

TVA Signs Terms With Labor Group

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 7 (AP)—Director David E. Lilienthal has announced the first signed labor contract between the Authority and its 8,000 employees in the building construction and metal trades, represented by the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council.

He described the agreement, effective for one year, as "charting the way toward welding together groups which are dependent upon each other in a terrific industrial program," and added it would intensify "labor-management cooperation in the national defense program of TVA."

"I consider this agreement more valuable than any of our dams," Mr. Lilienthal said, "and worth millions to the pople of this country."

The contract sets up machinery for mediation of any disputes through conference, and eliminates the threat of strike while disputes are in process of settlement. This agreement was reached on the premise of "the public interest in an undertaking such as the TVA always being paramount. . . ."

Radiocasters To Use Own Music Source

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7—The issues surrounding the control of the supply of radio music for the millions of United States listeners were outlined today by the National Association of Broadcasters' convention here on one side, and, on the other side, by the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, which at present represents most of the better-known "tunesmiths."

At their eighteenth annual convention, the broadcasters approved a plan to sign contracts for music rights with Broadcast Music, Inc., N. A. B.'s own organization to combat what is described as "Ascap's" monopoly on the tune business.

"Ascap" Cost Jumps

The N. A. B. President, Neville Miller, said that Ascap had offered new contracts effective Jan. 1 under which the hundreds of American radio stations would have to pay $8,700,000—or nearly double present rates—for the rights to broadcast the popular songs which make up 70 per cent of radio programs. B. M. I.'s rates are considerably less.

Spokesmen for Ascap, which controls the works of all the better known composers, said the royalty increase was deserved and not excessive. They were denied permission to address N. A. B.'s eighteenth annual convention which ends here today.

Executives of the three nationwide broadcasting chains, National Broadcasting Company, Columbia Broadcasting System, and Mutual Broadcasting System, said that beginning Jan. 1 their programs would eliminate Ascap music in favor of works by the lesser known B. M. I. composers.

"Ascap," said E. C. Mills, its administrative committee chairman, in New York, "questions the right of the broadcasters, who are under a franchise from the Government to operate in public interest, convenience and necessity, to use their facilities in a boycott of the best music of the world in an effort to purchase more cheaply the right to perform copyrighted music."

At the convention here yesterday Louis Johnson, former Assistant Secretary of War, described Americans and their freedom as "unique," and issued a vigorous plea for more than "a strong army, an unsurpassed navy, and an invincible air corps." He called on Americans to "be willing to make all necessary sacrifices" and to be united, "a nation spiritually aroused to its grave responsibilities."

The day before, James Lawrence Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, urged continued vigilance, not for censorship but for a "free exchange of ideas." Before such freedom, Mr. Fly said, "dope-story conflicts and phantom crises" will vanish.

Protecting Radio's Mission

Mr. Miller, declared that "radio, although mighty as a force for good, can do equal evil," Mr. Miller cited experiences abroad the past year as evidence of his statement, and said that radiocasters had been "stirred to still greater efforts to keep radio in America free, free for all to speak, for all views of all sides, and from breakfast to bedtime to fill the day of the American people with entertainment, education and news reflecting our culture and aspirations, impossible in any nation where democratic principles do not flourish."

Marked gains in relations with educators, newspapers, churches, and women's organizations were cited by Mr. Miller as evidence that radio is better recognizing its responsibilities. Since Munich, he said, American newspapers have realized more than ever the value of radio and the two have co-operated closely.

Joseph L. Miller, N. A. B.'s Director of Labor Relations, claimed dividends for radio's "progressive labor policy."

Canadian House Adjourns; Free Speech Kept

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 7—The first session of Canada's nineteenth Parliament, which adjourned today until Nov. 5, looks back over a session which in many ways has been unique in its history.

Perhaps the most outstanding aspect of its wartime operations is that the integrity of imposing opinions has been preserved. With all the concessions which Canada has had to make to the swift carrying on of the war, the nation has avoided totalitarian restraints.

The agitation for a National Government has ebbed considerably. What the Opposition calls the "party" form of government has been retained. The Government would prefer to call it the "parliamentary" system. But at any rate, debate and criticism have continued and the Dominion has not yet merged its political control into a single "National" administration.

Coalition Plan Fails

When Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King was unable to induce certain outstanding private citizens to join the Cabinet and the leaders of Opposition groups refused to become associate members of the War Cabinet, the idea of forming some sort of coalition received a blow from which there is no immediate indication of recovery.

Another feature of the session has been the wide and formidable powers with which Parliament has clothed the administration through the act to mobilize the country's human and material resources, the measure extending the authority of the Ministry of Munitions and Supply, and various other acts in relation to the war. Through measures adopted during the session there are now separate Ministries controlling the three war services, National Defense, the Air, and the Navy, and the activities of these departments have been greatly expanded. In addition a new National War Services Department has been set up.

While at the close of the session the Ministers of the War Service Departments gave to Parliament an accounting of the work of their branches of the war effort, there has been some sense of frustration on the part of a number of parliamentarians. Whether an adequate picture of war preparation can be placed before Parliament in reports and figures is questionable.

In any event there have been complaints on the floor of the House that Parliament has not been receiving during the session a sufficiently clear picture of what Canada is doing to perfect its war machine. Some members asked that if there is some information which cannot be divulged for military reasons, the House should meet secretly. In the closing days of the session there appeared to be a disposition on the part of the Government in Britain to loosen the strings of information, and Canada may ultimately follow the British example.

Estimates Approved

Although an act was passed providing the capital penalty for anyone convicted of flagrant acts of treachery, anxiety over possible "fifth column" activities in Canada, which was active during the early part of the session, quieted down somewhat. This was doubtless because the campaigns in Norway, Holland, Belgium and France were over, and news of "fifth columnists" no longer was so sharply focused. Even the action in Montreal, with the arrest of Mayor Camillien Houde, was met with a surprising degree of equanimity—partly because his opposition to compulsory registration was no surprise to Canada.

The final work of the Commons was accomplished yesterday in Committee of Supply with the approval of estimates totaling more than $135,000,000 for the Departments of Justice, Transport, Public Works, Post Office, Trade, Labor, Revenue, Secretary of State and Finance.

Flour Price Set

OTTAWA, Aug. 7 (AP)—Maximum prices for bread and flour were fixed yesterday by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board at the level of those prevailing on July 23 before the imposition of the wheat processing tax.

Arkansas Officials Freed on Dry Count

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 7 (AP)—A 23-day trial has ended in the acquittal of State Revenue Commissioner Z. M. McCarroll and his Chief Deputy of Federal charges of conspiracy to transport liquor into dry states.

Commissioner McCarroll and Deputy Butler were indicted with Dave Sherman, Little Rock liquor wholesaler, and Joe W. House, former law partner of the late Senator Joe T. Robinson, on charges they conspired with Southwestern Distilled Products, Inc., Arkansas rectifying firm, to transport liquor into dry Oklahoma and Kansas.

Sherman was convicted. The jury reported itself "hopelessly deadlocked" concerning Mr. House and a mistrial was declared in his case.

The Southwestern Corporation, named in the indictment, pleaded nolo contendere and offered no defense. Its principal officers entered similar pleas. Three officers of the company's wholesale department pleaded guilty.

Nazi Hold on French Press Bared by New York Embassy

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—The New York Bureau of Havas, French news agency, issued a statement from the French Embassy today pointing out that French newspapers published in occupied France are under German control.

"Newspapers published in occupied France, even when they have kept the same name as before the occupation, such as Le Matin or new dailies such as Les Derniers Nouvelles de Paris, are completely under German control in the matter of administration and general policy," the statement said.

"Newspapers published in unoccupied France are only subject to censorship of the French Government. It should be noted that certain newspapers, like Paris Soir, have two editions, one in Paris subject to German control and one in unoccupied France. This last edition is the only one which can be considered as representing French opinion."

Operating under the direct control of Pierre Laval, Vice-Premier at Vichy, the press in unoccupied France also speaks in a voice changed from that of before the armistice, perhaps reflecting the stress that has resulted in detention of former high political leaders.

The Havas Bureau in London announced Aug. 2 that it had been reorganized under a new name, Agence Lef.

Emphasizing that it was standing for old French ideals, the new agency adopted the initial letters of "liberty, equality, fraternity" for its name.

The regime at Vichy has discarded the old revolutionary slogan for a new one, "labor, family, country."

A few provincial newspapers in unoccupied France have gained new importance, partly because they are near the seat of government, partly because they are available to readers across the border in Switzerland, and partly because all newspapers are greatly reduced in size because of the shortage of paper.

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The Home Forum

The Topless Towers

I HEARD THIS MORNING an announcement, during the news bulletin on the radio, which struck particularly to my heart. The two towers of the Crystal Palace are to be pulled down, so that the scrap iron may be used. A lot of people would hardly notice such an item. Indeed, one member of my household (and she a most tender and generous person) laughed, and said: "About time, too! The last relic of Victorianism!"

But I did not laugh. I felt an odd, cornerish lump in my throat, and I went to the window and gazed out over the old London square in the direction where I knew the Crystal Palace lay, away out to the hills of the southeast, the lands of Edward Alleyn, Shakespeare's crony. But, of course, I could not see with my physical eye those small heights and that long, grotesque glass-house which has been a landmark for nearly a century.

* * *

With the inward eye, however, I saw it plainly. And I saw all time, all my childhood, gathered round it; a forlorn yet beautiful grouping of a handful of years, the years when my mind and my soul began to gain an inkling of consciousness, and to awaken to the wild surmises of youth. For under the shadow of the Crystal Palace I spent my early life, a happy life in a quiet home with beloved parents and an elder brother. Such a brother, too, a guide, a friend, an inspiration. The whole scene now appears as an epitome of the Europe at the turn of the century: quiet, serene, parochial. Nothing much ever happened, except the infinitely exciting *private* things of life. The odor of those days in England was of cut grass, the juice of the grass on hard cricket balls; of the methylated spirit with which we fired our model locomotives and steamboats (built by that brother), of honeysuckle in a Dulwich garden, of a mother's handkerchief touched with eau-de-cologne. Nothing exotic, nothing vast or momentous. Quiet things, quiet perfumes; but how unforgettable, how passionately treasured as time comes about me to disperse them, to dissolve them away into nothingness.

* * *

And brooding over that little universe, set in a suburban village only four miles from where I sit now in the heart of London, squatted the Crystal Palace on its hill of Sydenham, a long glass absurdity of no describable shape, which flashed in the sunlight or sank slate-gray in the rain, dwarfing the woods beneath it and the few country villas dotted about those woods. From one tower to the other seemed to be a wide stretch of country, a section of the landscape that contained the whole of the semi-background of our village of Dulwich, that relic of Elizabethan England perpetuated into the nineteenth century by reason of the peculiar will of the actor Edward Alleyn, which bequeathed the property, with certain reservations, to posterity.

Little sections of the estate he left to twelve pauper men, twelve pauper women, and a number of boys. The allocation brought in those days a revenue of a few shillings a year to each, supporting them in the charming, yellowstone buildings which still cluster around their quadrangle; and which still hide the lovely old garden behind, with its leaden tank and its giant mulberry tree. I believe that he bought the whole estate for four thousand pounds, from one Galton, a jeweler, who received it from King Henry the Eighth in payment for a debt. No need to ask how King Henry acquired it, for that was in the days of the dissolution of the monasteries. And now the estate brings in a revenue of over eighty thousand a year. There came a time in late Victorian days when the scandal of the paupers had to be legislated for, because the value of their allocations had augmented from the original few shillings a year to some six hundred pounds a year. And, as for the handful of poor boys, their followers are now a famous public school.

* * *

It is not my habit to deal in statistics; but I use them here for a purpose, to show the sculptural hands of time: how it shapes things anew, and with the alteration of facts brings also an alteration in influences and intentions. So time has worked upon the body and towers of the Crystal Palace. When I knew it as a child, it was a semi-derelict monster, like the skeleton of a whale on a lonely but lovely shore, overgrown with flowers.

For some reason or other, our household possessed a season ticket giving entrance not only to the Palace itself, but also to all the shows within it: the zoo, the theater, the concerts in the great hall where once a year Handel's "Messiah" was thundered forth on such a vast scale that my little soul was scorched by the flames of glory; and I would trot home with my brother down the long tree-tunneled hill-road, flapping my arms and chanting half tearfully, like the infant Coleridge beating his way down the Strand, and explaining that he "was swimming the Hellespont."

* * *

This season ticket, whose origin is still a mystery to me, was a sort of *open sesame* to the decaying magic of the Palace. On Saturday afternoons, the two pilgrims would set out for the long walk up from the village, past the tollgate (which to this day still charges its dues) to the high esplanade in front of the Palace. Looking over the wall of that terrace, what a fairyland view of London we beheld; a London still remote and seldom visited. For, in those days, there were boys in our village who *had never been to Town!* So we saw it as a strange world. St. Paul's Cathedral appeared to be floating above the ground, the river at its feet, flowing past a bastion of great hotels. In the distance beyond, twelve miles away, stood the heights of Hampstead and Highgate; a foreign country never likely to be visited, peopled probably by two-headed monsters, if inhabited at all. Our interests and our imaginations did not reach so far as that, for the whole of London lay between. And that was a terrifying reality, a fascination which allowed nothing to go beyond it.

* * *

Such was the scene at the top of our walk. Already a little footsore, we would rest there, leaning on the wall, to eat a sandwich from our packet. Then, refreshed and eager, we would produce the ticket and enter into this kingdom of glass, iron framework, and general gimcrackery. I remember that there was an art gallery, full of plaster imitations of classic sculptures: chipped reproductions of Phidias, Praxiteles, Michael Angelo, Rodin, and innumerable Roman Emperors in togas. We never saw any other living creatures wandering there, except one day a goat which had escaped from the zoo below. It was licking one of the Emperors, and already had washed one imperial hand clean before we disturbed the ceremony.

* * *

Usually the great hall was empty; a vast space, a hollow of shadows and shabby echoes, with the organ-loft obscure in a mist of dust motes and gloom. To have raised a voice there would have needed a braver boy than I was. My brother would not have deigned to do so. That organ meant much to him, though I did not at the time know how much. Only later, years later, when I heard his recitals in a City church, did I realize what must have been passing behind those large, eloquent brown eyes as I stood beside him and a little below him in the dingy, dilapidated central hall of the Crystal Palace.

No boys could stand too much of that impressive decay; the decay of an imitation. We would look at each other, stare at the rusty pillars and the girders of the dome, encasing the glass whose filth was proved by the occasional patches of light where a pane was missing. Before long, after a dutiful visit to the zoo in the basement, we would emerge into the grounds at the back, if the Crystal Palace can be said to have a back. And there again, what glory, what enlurement!

* * *

For all before us spread the south; the real country, not the intimate, rather sadly luxuriant greenery of Dulwich with its overburden of history, but the wide stretch of the Weald of Kent and Surrey, a blaze of light, a "world of light" such as the religious English poet sang. "They've all gone into the world of light." It was true of us, the two schoolboys standing on the weedy terrace of the neglected gardens. But we could go further. We climbed the western tower; and, emerging with a touch of fear out to the gallery at the top, gazed again over the south and the hills and the anonymous lands. Those lands, sun-drenched or swept with storms, were the Future, our Future. We dreamed there, staring with burning eyes at the prophecies engendered moment by moment in our over-stimulated hearts, brothers in adventure as well as brothers in blood. The Towers of the Crystal Palace are coming down! No; it is not so. The Towers of the Crystal Palace, the "topless towers of Sydenham," will never come down: at least, for *one* survivor.

RICHARD CHURCH

Darkness Along the Coast

Against the evening sky the sea gulls drift
Dark-winged and grave.
They veer and turn, their voices now are silent,
Only the wave
Breaking against the dark cliffs, breaks the silence
With a long sigh,
Only the foam obscurely breaks the darkness
Where the reefs lie.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

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Washington Irving Came Here

THE VILLAGE OF Alcala de la Guadaira was famous even in the days of Irving for its bread, and Irving refers to it in his diary as Alcala de los Panaderos. After a century it is estimated that fully half the bread consumed in Seville comes from the bakeries of Alcala. In Irving's time it was carried by mules the full distance to the city, where deliveries were made from house to house on the backs of mules; and even now bread-laden mules deliver it from house to house, but they ride in a train to the city. The bread retains its popularity because richer in nourishment than most of that of the bakeries, owing to the kneading of the dough longer and more vigorously, thus excluding water, and to the use of more flour.

But it was not the bakeries that so often took Irving and his friends to the village and its environs. . . .

The little town, which had, and has, a more prosperous air than the average village, is situated on the picturesque little river of Guadaira, which joins the Guadalquivir near Seville. Then, as now, on the outskirts of the town and on a hill are the ruins of a great Roman fortress which the Moors took over and used for war purposes for many years. Winding away from the village is the river, its green banks shaded by trees and lined with the ruins of old Moorish mills.

On Sunday mornings, Irving with his friends, with well-filled baskets, drove to Alcala in time for a fragrant breakfast on the greensward under the trees on the banks of the winding river. After breakfast it was always Irving's impulse to revisit the ruins of the old castle, whence he could survey the country for miles around. By this time everything Moorish fascinated him. And after lunch he would walk for miles along the riverbank, pausing now and then for a curious inspection of some of the ruined mills, to sit on the grass and listen to the songs of birds and the ripple of the water—the only sounds that one hears even now. . . .

Here is a spot that has scarcely changed since Irving walked upon the banks of the river. The walk is beaten with the tramping of generations, the mills are just as picturesque and isolated, the serenity of the scene as sweet, and the shade almost as abundant. The flowers still bloom and the birds still sing, though I heard no nightingales.

Here, weary with the writing of the "Conquest of Granada," Irving came frequently to commune with Nature, to escape the heat of the summer's sun in the shade of the trees on the banks of the gently flowing stream. It was his favorite picnic ground. — From "The Spanish Adventures of Washington Irving," by Claude G. Bowers. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © H. P. Rieser, London

A WINDMILL OF IBIZA IN THE BALEARIC ISLES

IBIZA, the small, rocky island lying off the Spanish coast in the light green waters of the Mediterranean, has been called a land of lone dwellings, a silent land deserted by birds, with never a gull to give life to its harbors. It is true that the first-century islanders lived in caves in the rocks and fortified themselves "in the steep places," but the caves have been substituted by flat-roofed homes, one story high, and as square and white as sugar cubes. Trees and flowers there are in plenty; pine forests covering the heights, bushes of great red flowers dotted here and there, enormous aloes, and little flowering plants forming natural rock gardens on any ledge they can find.

Here and there primitive mills rise against the sky like giant cobwebs, or like weird umbrellas bereft of their coverings. And here, too, is music, an old, old song, as the wooden slats turn haltingly with the wind.

Tapestries of the Desert

THE DESERT is not always sternly forbidding or savagely attractive. In the spring or after good rains the Biblical injunction to "bloom as the rose" is fulfilled, and there are no more beautiful florascapes in the world than some sections of the Arizona deserts at that season. The Cleopatralike beauty of the cactus flowers is softened by the veritable cloud of bloom of mesquite, palo verde, smoketree and desert willow, while the ground beneath them is one vast floral carpet of yellow encelias two feet high, the larger shrubby red beleperoni, and the flowers of phacelia. The rolling desert floor, tapestried in an inconceivable wealth of colorful bloom and the green shades of trunks and stems, framed by the reds, yellows and grays of bare encircling painted rocky cliffs, all arched by a clear sky of deep blue, is a panorama that is the joy of the color artist. The most impressive experience of all is to select at the end of day, when the fierce heat of the sun begins to decline, an elevated point on some rocky cliff and watch the curtain of night fall over the landscape. In the subdued light of the setting sun the vivid floral colors are heightened. Long shadows of giant saguaros and the taller growths add contrasts. The harshness of line and form is mellowed. . . . As the sun disappears behind the western ranges, the shadows deepen and whole sections are blanketed in a violet mist. In the distance the glistening, crystal, alkaline surface of a dry lake shines like a burnished mirror; mountains fade into shadows of purple; the sky deepens. The stars show through the blue vault until at last only the dim forms of saguaro are discernible in the blue-black veil of night.—From "Book of the Broadleaf Trees," by FRANK H. LAMB. (New York: Norton.)

Learning Life's Lessons

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRIST JESUS, in his teachings, drew lessons from many everyday occurrences. One very important and basic lesson of special pertinence he took from nature; he pointed to bird and flower, and how they are maintained by the creator of all. And he continued comfortingly (Matthew 10:31), "Fear ye not therefore, ye are of more value than many sparrows." The importance of turning confidently to divine Love in all our affairs is stressed throughout the teachings of Christian Science, as is also the certainty of divine guidance in answer to sincere desire and prayer.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in her book, "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 21), "The heavenly intent of earth's shadows is to chasten the affections, to rebuke human consciousness and turn it gladly from a material, false sense of life and happiness, to spiritual joy and true estimate of being." The thinking Christian does not doubt that life has valuable lessons, and he bestirs himself to ascertain what useful purpose his own experiences may serve, in order to gain this "spiritual joy and true estimate of being."

When humanity awakens from the false belief that anxiety regarding material things is unavoidable, and, turning trustfully to God in prayer, begins to find comfort and assurance in the fact that man's true being is spiritual, the Master's teachings and example will be proved practical. Those who rely on God's loving care will profit by every vicissitude that daily life offers. Though humanly one may stand helpless before a problem, divine wisdom will disclose the solution, and the truth will again be demonstrated that "all things work together for good to them that love God," as Paul wrote with such calm certainty in his letter to the Romans.

Increased spirituality is the need of mankind, and many today see this, but are at a loss to know how to achieve it. "The spiritualization of our sense of man opens the gates of paradise that the so-called material senses would close, and reveals man infinitely blessed, upright, pure, and free," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 185 of "Miscellaneous Writings." To understand this is to see ourselves and others as God sees us—as the children of God.

Why should we spend days and years in bondage to the wrong view of creation, to the belief that man is separated from God, with its resultant inharmonious contacts, disturbing memories, and general unhappiness? "To be spiritually minded is life and peace," said Paul (Romans 8:6). Everyone longs for peace and harmony. Can we not, then, rise above all pettiness and realize that evil is impotent and cannot succeed in impressing us with its importance?

It was the same belief in an evil sense which, in the allegorical account in the third chapter of Genesis, induced Adam and Eve to disobey God on the plea that there was something to be gained by disobedience. But it is recorded that disillusionment came almost immediately. Choosing evil rather than good, they found that the garden of Eden was closed, even as evil always excludes its victim from harmony. But as we learn to turn "gladly from a material, false sense of life and happiness, to spiritual joy and true estimate of being," we find "the gates of paradise" opening, and ourselves "infinitely blessed." This culminates in a sweet yielding to the will of God in all our affairs, and in finding rest and security in the understanding that we have never ceased to be His children.

Experienced Christian Scientists are learning to pursue their daily activities calmly and conscientiously, gratefully confident of divine care, and of God's blessing on all righteous endeavor. Having forsaken their unstable trust in materiality with its disappointments, they find life rich and joyous as more of divine truth is understood and new evidence of spiritual reality is acquired. Wholeheartedly they subscribe to Mrs. Eddy's statement (Retrospection and Introspection, p. 21), "The awakening from a false sense of life, substance, and mind in matter, is as yet imperfect; but for those lucid and enduring lessons of Love which tend to this result, I bless God."

The healings of all kinds experienced, the spiritual victories gained, the blessed sense of divine care proved in life's difficulties, furnish themes for grateful praise. Acknowledgment of such may be heard at the Wednesday evening meetings in Christian Science churches throughout the world, and read in appreciative testimonies published in the weekly and monthly Christian Science periodicals. They constitute a great army of witnesses to the power of Truth and the valuable lessons learned from its application.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

APRENDIENDO LAS LECCIONES DE LA VIDA

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

CRISTO JESUS, en sus enseñanzas, derivó lecciones de muchas experiencias de la vida diaria. Una lección muy importante y fundamental, que atañe a nosotros, tomó de la naturaleza; señaló a las flores y a los pájaros y cómo son sostenidos por el creador de todo. Y continuó en un tono consolador (San Mateo, 10:31): "Por tanto no temáis; vosotros valéis más que muchos pajarillos." La importancia de volvernos con confianza al Amor divino en nuestros asuntos humanos se acentúa en todas las enseñanzas de la Ciencia Cristiana, lo mismo que la seguridad de la dirección divina en respuesta a oraciones y deseos sinceros.

Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, escribe en la página 21 de su libro RETROSPECTION AND INTROSPECTION (RETROSPECCION E INTROSPECCION): "El objetivo celestial de las sombras de la tierra es la purificación de los afectos, la reprensión de la conciencia humana, para que ésta esté más dispuesta a volverse de buen grado de un concepto material y erróneo de la vida y de la felicidad a la alegría espiritual y una apreciación correcta de la existencia." El cristiano pensador no tiene duda de que la vida tiene valiosas lecciones para él, y se apresura a aprender cuales son los fines provechosos de que sus propias experiencias pueden servir para alcanzar aquella "alegria espiritual y apreciación correcta de la existencia".

Cuando la humanidad se despierte de la suposición errónea de que la preocupación acerca de las cosas materiales es inevitable, y, volviéndose confiadamente a Dios en sus oraciones, empiece a encontrar consuelo y seguridad en el hecho de que la existencia verdadera del hombre es espiritual, entonces las enseñanzas y el ejemplo del Maestro se demostrarán practicables. Los que confíen en el cuidado cariñoso de Dios, se aprovecharán de cada vicisitud que la vida diaria les ofrece. Aunque humanamente uno pueda encontrarse perplejo ante algún problema por resolver, la sabiduría divina revelará la solución, y de nuevo se demostrará la verdad de que "todas las cosas cooperan juntas para el bien de los que aman a Dios", como San Pablo escribió con tan tranquila seguridad en su Epístola a los Romanos (8:28).

Lo que la humanidad más necesita es un aumento de espiritualidad; y hay muchos que comprenden esto, pero desafortunadamente sin saber cómo se puede lograr. "La espiritualización de nuestro concepto del hombre abre las puertas del paraíso, que los llamados sentidos materiales quisieran cerrar, y revela al hombre como infinitamente bendecido, recto, puro y libre," escribe Mary Baker Eddy en la página 185 de su libro MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELANEOS). El comprender esto significa el vernos a nosotros mismos tal como Dios nos ve, a saber, como hijos de Dios.

¿Por qué hemos de pasar nuestra vida bajo la esclavitud de un concepto erróneo de la creación, la creencia de que el hombre está separado de Dios, con sus resultados tan discordantes, sus memorias amargas y falta de felicidad general, que vienen de tal creencia? "El ánimo espiritual es vida y paz," dice San Pablo (Romanos, 8:6). Todo el mundo anhela paz y armonía. ¿No nos podemos elevar, pues, por encima de toda mezquindad, comprendiendo que el mal no tiene poder y no nos puede impresionar efectivamente con su importancia?

Era aquella misma creencia en un poder malo, la que en el cuento alegórico del capítulo tercero del Génesis indujo a Adán y Eva a desobedecer a Dios, bajo la sugestión de que algo se podía ganar por medio de la desobediencia. Pero se relata también que el desengaño fué el resultado inmediato. Eligiendo el mal en vez del bien, encontraron que el jardín del Edén se cerró para ellos, puesto que el mal siempre excluye su víctima de la armonía. Pero a medida que aprendamos a volvernos "de buen grado de un concepto material y erróneo de la vida y de la felicidad a la alegría espiritual y una apreciación correcta de la existencia", encontraremos que "las puertas del paraíso" se abren para nosotros y que somos "infinitamente bendecidos". Esto culmina en una dulce complacencia con la voluntad de Dios en todos nuestros asuntos, encontrando descanso y seguridad en el entendimiento de que no hemos dejado nunca de ser hijos Suyos.

Los Científicos Cristianos de experiencia están aprendiendo a llevar a cabo sus actividades cotidianas tranquila y concienzudamente con la confianza agradecida de que Dios les cuida y les bendice en todos sus esfuerzos sinceros. Habiendo abandonado su confianza insegura en la materialidad con sus desengaños, encuentran la vida cada vez más abundante y gozosa a medida que comprenden más de la verdad divina y adquieren nueva evidencia de la realidad espiritual. Se adhieren sinceramente a la declaración de la Sra. Eddy en la página 21 de su libro RETROSPECTION AND INTROSPECTION (RETROSPECCION E INTROSPECCION): "El despertar de un sentido erróneo de vida, substancia y mente en la materia es aún imperfecto; pero doy gracias a Dios por aquellas lecciones claras y perdurables que tienden hacia este resultado."

Las curaciones de toda clase que hemos experimentado, las victorias espirituales que hemos ganado, el sentimiento sagrado de la protección divina que hemos experimentado en las dificultades de la vida, nos dan razones abundantes para alabar a Dios, llenos de gratitud. Expresiones de reconocimiento de esta clase se pueden oír en los cultos de los miércoles por la noche en las iglesias de la Ciencia Cristiana en el mundo entero o leer en los agradecidos testimonios de curación que se publican en los periódicos semanales y mensuales de la Ciencia Cristiana. Estos constituyen un gran ejército de testigos que prueban el poder de la Verdad y enseñan lecciones valiosas en su aplicación.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Marigold Boast

Not even Croesus'
Bags could hold
A finer store
Of guinea gold,

And not five suns
Could furnish quite
This gardenful
Of yellow light!

ELAINE V. EMANS

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AND
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With
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by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1940

Farmers Meet At Field Day To Swap Ideas

Adult education left out while informal shop talk prevails at Waltham gathering.

If Nellie, the brindle cow, was surprised when Farmer Jones started his chores an hour early this morning, it was because she had forgotten that this was the date of the annual field day at the Waltham Field Station of the Massachusetts State College.

More than 1,000 farmers from all over New England usually attend the Field Day. Farmer Jones hasn't missed the event in the 22 years it has been held, and he—along with several hundred other dirt farmers—was on the road early this morning headed for the annual "confab" at Waltham.

The purpose of the field days, which are a fixture on the first Wednesday of August each year, is to bring together market gardeners, fruit growers, in fact all professional gardeners, for an opportunity to talk shop, look over the latest mechanical farm equipment, see what their contemporaries are raising in the way of prize vegetables, and seek advice on their farm problems.

This morning, despite threatening skies, farmers were arriving in large numbers. They came in shiny new cars, in faded Model T's, in beach wagons, in trucks—in vehicles of all descriptions, and they came from New Jersey and New York State as well as New England. As a number of cars in the medium and upper price range swung off Beaver Street to the Station grounds, Ray M. Koon, head of the Waltham Field Station, turned to L. G. Schermerhorn, head of the Department of Vegetable Gardeners in New Jersey, and said:

"You see what a hard time our Massachusetts farmers are having —driving cars like those. Seriously though, farming is not on the way out in Massachusetts. Our farmers may not operate on a large scale, but they are close to the market and that's what helps them most."

Casual Expert Advice

Perhaps the thing which appeals most to the farmers about this midsummer get-together is the complete informality of it all. There is no cut and dried program, no lectures on what to do and how to do it, nothing but an opportunity to stand around with one foot up on the newfangled harrow, a piece of straw between the teeth, and tell Bill Smith and "Spud" Davis how the crop is coming.

The exchange of ideas between the farmers themselves and the advice received from experts of the Field Station amply reward them for their trip, the men of the soil say.

It wasn't always that way, **F. J. Sievers**, director of experimental station work at the Amherst State College, disclosed. "I think we've fooled ourselves in the field of adult education of this sort," he said. "We used to have a program and expose the farmers to talks on farm problems, until we found out they didn't want that. Now we just invite them to come down here and do as they please. They like it better, and it works out better all around."

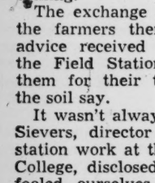
Promise of Herbs

"There are new things every year to interest the farmers," Mr. Koon pointed out. "For instance," he said, "the war has clamped down on the supply of culinary herbs—many of which come from England. The Herb Society of America has planted a rather extensive herb garden here this year in the hope of interesting farmers in the commercial growing of herbs.

"Then, again, we have a new variety of celery growing this year. It is called 'summer pascal,' maturing in midsummer, whereas heretofore it was not available until October. It was discovered among the Pennsylvania Dutch by Prof. R. E. Young of our staff."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Decreasing cloudiness, becoming fair, and moderate temperature this afternoon; fair tonight and Thursday; cooler tonight, with lowest temperature in the lower to middle 60's; gentle to moderate northerly winds.

All New England Except Maine: Fair and cooler tonight; Thursday fair.

Maine: Fair and cooler in west and north portion tonight; Thursday fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate north and northwest winds over north portion and fresh north winds over south portion; weather fair tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	70	85	New Orleans	78	79
Chicago	63	78	New York	73	86
Denver	58	86	Norfolk	75	96
Kansas City	63	85	Philadelphia	72	94
Los Angeles	61	84	St. Louis	64	87
Miami	80	90	San Francisco	55	69
Minneapolis	61	81	Washington	75	92

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., Aug. 7.
B—Maximum, Aug. 6.

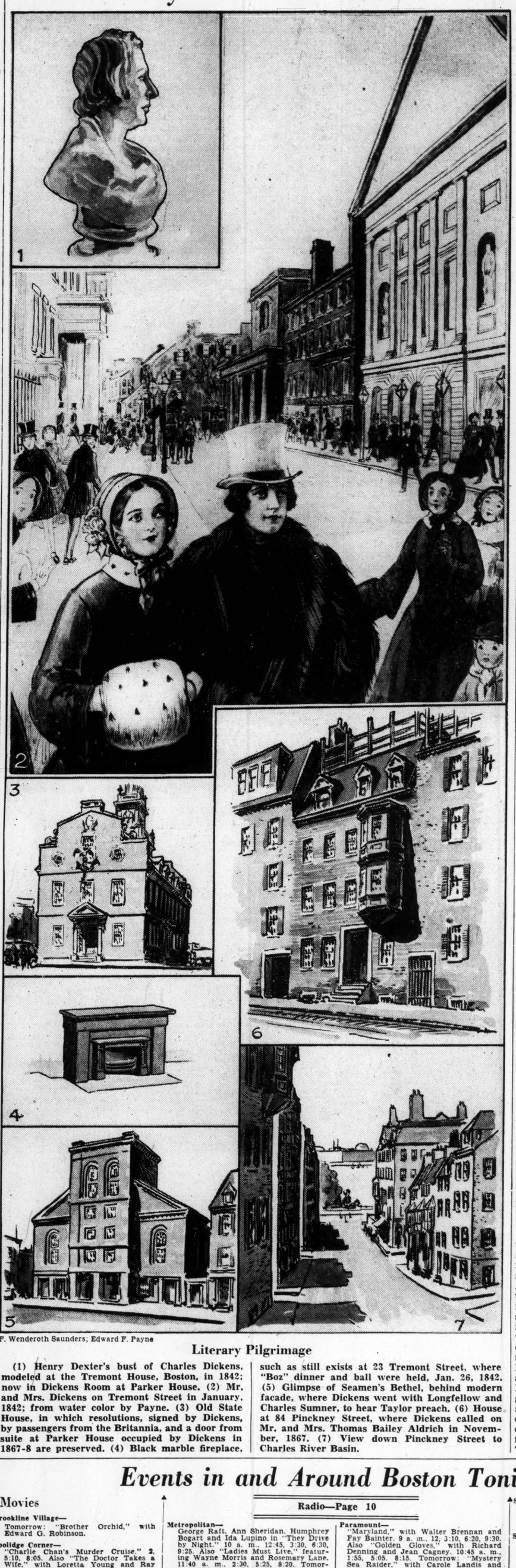
High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 2:44 p. m., E. D. S. T.; height, 10.9 feet.

Thursday, 3:07 a. m., E. D. S. T.; height, 10.8 feet.

Light all vehicles by 8:27 p. m., E. D. S. T.

In Genteel Days When 'Boz' Came as Visitor



F. Wenderoth Saunders; Edward F. Payne

Literary Pilgrimage

(1) Henry Dexter's bust of Charles Dickens, modeled at the Tremont House, Boston, in 1842; now in Dickens Room at Parker House. (2) Mr. and Mrs. Dickens on Tremont Street in January, 1842; from water color by Payne. (3) Old State House, in which resolutions, signed by Dickens, by passengers from the Britannia, and a door from suite at Parker House occupied by Dickens in 1867-8 are preserved. (4) Black marble fireplace, such as still exists at 23 Tremont Street, where "Boz" dinner and ball were held, Jan. 26, 1842. (5) Glimpse of Seamen's Bethel, behind modern facade, where Dickens went with Longfellow and Charles Sumner, to hear Taylor preach. (6) House at 84 Pinckney Street, where Dickens called on Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bailey Aldrich in November, 1867. (7) View down Pinckney Street to Charles River Basin.

Landmarks of Dickens Brought Back to Light

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

We stopped, the other day, at Papanti's, as we walked through Tremont Street, near Scollay Square. The wooden lockers are empty, which once held the dancing pumps of Boston débutantes, but they are still there, gleaming knowingly in the dusk of the old building, and so are the hooks for the "young set's" wraps, and the sombre fireplaces of black marble installed there more than a century ago.

It is not Papanti's dancing school any more; it has not been, since Julius M. Oppenheim bought the property from the Papanti family 40 years ago and established, at 23 Tremont Street, formerly Tremont Row, the galleries of Oppenheim the Photographer. It was Papanti's, however, in 1842, when the great ball and banquet were held there to welcome Charles Dickens, who had just arrived on the first of his two visits to the United States. On that evening of Jan. 26, the wide ballroom, with its glittering chandeliers and long French mirrors, was as gay a scene as any which the diaries of Bostonians record.

No wonder the wits of Manhattan referred to this city as "Boztown," and no wonder that "Boz" wrote, a little later, to one of his friends, "Boston is what I would like the whole United States to be." Society bowed to his genius. Though an occasional pen might be found to record, as did that of Miss Elizabeth Wormely, that "the personality of Boz was not altogether pleasing to the very refined and cultivated literary men and women of Boston at this period," there were far more who echoed such comments as those of the poet Longfellow, writing from Craigie House to his father, in Portland, Maine:

"Dickens has arrived. He is a glorious fellow and the greatest possible enthusiasm exists among all classes . . . He is a gay, free and easy character—a fine bright face, blue eyes and long dark hair and withal a slight dash of the Dick Swiveller about him."

In the '40's

Gazing the other day at the black marble mantelpiece at Oppenheim's, with its array of Governors' faces—Saltonstall, Ely and the rest—for the proprietor is a "State" photographer, we thought of that brilliant throng in the splendid costumes of the forties pouring out of carriages and up the winding Bulfinch stairway, into the chambers on either side. "Boz" was something of a dandy then, even in street attire. A reporter of the Worcester Egis described him as "a middle-sized person in a brown frock coat, a red figured vest, somewhat on the flash order, and a fancy cravat that concealed the collar and was fastened to the bosom in rather voluptuous folds with a double pin and chain." He also wore "a gold watch guard over his vest and a shaggy great coat of bear or buffalo skin that would excite the admiration of a Kentucky huntsman."

From his rooms at the Tremont House it was but a step to Papanti's. Charles Sumner, one of a committee of young men led by James Russell Lowell, called to escort Mr. and Mrs. Dickens to the party. In his book, "Dickens' Days in Boston," Edward F. Payne, President of the Boston Branch of the Dickens Fellowship, gives a fascinating description of the company. Among them were Josiah Quincy Sr., President of Harvard College; Josiah Quincy Jr., President of the Massachusetts Senate; Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes; Jonathan Chapman, Mayor of Boston; James Russell Lowell; James T. Fields of the publishers, Ticknor and Fields; Richard Henry Dana Sr.; and Richard Henry Dana Jr., author of "Two Years Before the Mast."

The Copyright Cause

It was here, Mr. Payne records, that Dickens made, extempore, his first plea for international copyright. Referring, in his response speech, to the great writers of America, "I hope," he said, "the time is not far distant when they, in America, will receive of right some substantial profit and return in England from their labors; and when we, in England, shall receive of right some substantial profit and return in America from ours . . . I would rather have the affectionate regard of my fellow men than I would have heaps of mines of gold. But the two things do not seem to me incompatible. They cannot be, for nothing good is incompatible with justice." And he finished his speech with the toast: "America and England—and may they never have any division but the Atlantic between them!"

Papanti's brought to mind a few other Dickensian landmarks in the vicinity; and crossing Tremont Street, we found that the Parker House still has, in what is known as the "Dickens Room," on the second floor, a mirror and white marble mantel-piece which were originally in the suite occupied by the famous author during his second visit to Boston, in the winter of 1867 and 1868, when he stopped at the old Parker House, on the site where the modern hotel now stands. The door of that suite, marked with the numbers 138 and 139, we found in the Old State House, in the rooms of the Bostonian Society. There also is to be seen the original "resolutions," bearing the signature of Dickens, which accompanied the presentation, in January, 1842, by passengers of the Britannia, of several pieces of silver service, to the ship's captain, John Hewitt. This was in gratitude for his bringing them safely to port after an unusually stormy and hazardous voyage.

Mariners' Chapel

Leaving the Old State House, we crossed Faneuil Hall market, taking the route pursued by Dickens, accompanied by Longfellow and Sumner, on the morning of Jan. 30, 1842, when they attended the Sabbath service at the seamen's "Bethel" in North Square. Dickens had probably expressed a wish to hear the famous Boston preacher "Father" Taylor, deliver one of his colorful sermons. "I found his chapel," it is recorded in the "American Notes," of Boz, "among the shipping, in one of the narrow, old, waterside streets, with a gay blue flag waving freely from its roof." Looking for a square tower, by which the church was formerly distinguished, we passed it by, but, on returning to the spot indicated, opposite the home of Paul Revere, we discovered the tower, and the rest of the brick building, behind the ornamental façade of what is now the Roman Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart. Opposite the church also, however, we found a seamen's home which "Father" Taylor established, in a building which is 102 years old.

Mr. Taylor, who had been a mariner himself, made such an impression on Dickens that he quoted a good deal of the sermon in his "Notes." His imagery, he tells us, was all drawn from the sea and was often remarkably good. His discourse ran in this manner: "Who are these—where do they come from? . . . From below, my brethren. From under the hatches of sin, battened down above you by the Evil One. That's where you came from!" As he walked up and down, patting the Bible under his arm, he concluded, "And where are you going? Where are you going? Aloft!"

Afoot Along River

Dickens walked considerably in the streets of Boston, as well as back and forth between Craigie House, in Cambridge, when he went to call on Longfellow. The "great international walking match" which he arranged in February, 1868, was a walk of 12 miles in a blustering winter wind, starting on Beacon Street, near Charles Street, "at the first tree on the Mill Dam Road." There is a vacant house, at number 84 Pinckney Street, then occupied by Thomas Bailey Aldrich, about that time engaged in writing "The Story of a Bad Boy." On Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 28, 1867, James T. Fields, stopping in as he passed by, was so charmed by the dinner table which the young Mrs. Aldrich had just arranged, with an abundance of flowers and her wedding presents, that he exclaimed, "Dickens must see this!" and went over to the Parker House to fetch him. The table also delighted Dickens, and the Aldriches of course welcomed him heartily. He dined that day in Cambridge, with the Longfellows.

The journalism of that period was very different from what it is today, and a modest amount of space was devoted to the visits. It is in the letters home that we find such details of observation as, "The young women are very beautiful, but they soon fade; the general breeding is neither stiff nor forward; the good nature universal . . . This hotel (the Tremont House) is a trifle smaller than Finsbury Square; and is made so infernally hot (I use the expression advisedly) by means of a furnace with pipes running through the passages that we can scarcely bear it." The educational advantages of Boston apparently impressed him, for he added, "A man with seven heads would be no sight at all, compared with one who couldn't read or write."

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Movies

Brookline Village—
Tomorrow: "Brother Orchid," with Edward G. Robinson.

Coolidge Corner—
"Charlie Chan's Murder Cruise." 2, 5:10, 8:05. Also "The Doctor Takes a Wife," with Loretta Young and Ray Milland. 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. Tomorrow: "Alias the Deacon." Also "Private Affairs," featuring Roland Young and Nancy Kelly.

Fenway—
"Maryland," with Walter Brennan and Fay Bainter. 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. Also "Golden Gloves," with Richard Denning and Jean Cagney. 2:40, 5:40, 9:35. Tomorrow: "Mystery Sea Raider," with Carole Landis and Henry Wilcoxon. Also "Girl from Avenue A," featuring Jane Withers.

Keith Memorial—
"The Boys From Syracuse," with Allan Jones, Joe Penner, Martha Raye, Irene Hervey, Rosemary Lane and Charles Butterworth. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15. Also "The Outsider," with George Sanders. 10:50 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:30. "March of Time," 12:20, 3:35, 6:45, 10. Tomorrow: "The Ramparts We Watch." Also "Slightly Tempted," with Hugh Herbert.

Metropolitan—
George Raft, Ann Sheridan, Humphrey Bogart and Ida Lupino in "They Drive by Night." 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:30, 6:30, 9:25. Also "Ladies Must Live," featuring Wayne Morris and Rosemary Lane. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20. Tomorrow: "My Love Came Back," featuring Olivia De Havilland, Jeffrey Lynn and Eddie Albert. Also "Pier 13," with Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari.

Paramount—
"Maryland," with Walter Brennan and Fay Bainter. 9 a. m., 12, 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. Also "Golden Gloves," with Richard Denning and Jean Cagney. 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. Tomorrow: "Mystery Sea Raider," with Carole Landis and Henry Wilcoxon. Also Jane Withers in "Girl from Avenue A."

R. K. O. Boston—
"South of Karanga," with Charles Bickford. 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 2:40, 5:20, 8. Also "Fugitive," with Ralph Richardson and Diana Wynyard. 10:45 a. m., 1:20, 4, 6:40, 9:10. Tomorrow: Walt Disney Festival of Hits. Also "I'm Nobody's Sweetheart Now," with Constance Cummings and Dennis O'Keefe.

State—
"Andy Hardy Meets Debutante," starring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:45, 7:40, 10:25. Also "The Captain Is a Lady," with Charles Coburn and Virginia Grey. 1, 3:45, 6:30, 9:15. Tomorrow: "Pride and Prejudice," starring Greer Garson and Laurence Olivier. Also "We Who Are Young," with Lana Turner and John Shelton.

Scollay—
"All This and Heaven Too," with Bette Davis and Charles Boyer. 10:05 a. m., 1:50, 5:35, 9:20. Also "Pop Always Pays." 12:35, 4:20, 8:05.

South Station Theater—
"Information Please," "Franklin D. Roosevelt's Family Tree," "How to Remove Spots From Draperies, Clothing, Etc.," "Teddy the Rough Rider," "A Study of Bird Life," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Trans-Lux—
"It Happened One Night," featuring Clark Gable. 10 a. m., 1:55, 5:50, 9:45. Also "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town," with Gary Cooper. 11:40 a. m., 3:45, 7:35.

Uptown—
"Sandy Is a Lady," starring Baby Sandy. 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9. Also "My Favorite Wife," featuring Irene Dunne. 2, 4:45, 7:25, 10:05.

University—
"Merrily We Live," with Constance Bennett and Brian Aherne. 3, 6:20, 9:25. Also "Craig's Wife," with Rosalind Russell and John Boles.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Baroque and Rococo by Miss Bullard. 11 a. m.

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

'Fire' Halts Game —Just False Alarm

By the Associated Press

Randolph, Maine

It was the last half of the fourth inning, with the Randolph Fire Department's softball team out in front, 6 to 4, when the fire whistle blew.

All 10 members of the opposing team were left stranded when the firemen dropped gloves, bats, and ball and rushed off.

It was no fire—just the monthly meeting of the fire department.

Fast Driving Boosts July Suspensions

Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, announced today he had suspended or revoked 5,858 licenses and registrations during July, or 509 more than were taken away in the corresponding month last year.

The greatest increase for the month was in suspensions of licenses of 839 operators for driving faster than 50 miles an hour or 307 more than in July last year for the same offense.

Improper operation caused 1,050 persons to lose their driving rights during the past month, or an increase of 153 compared with July, 1939.

Other increases for July were 43 more suspensions for driving after drinking; 28 more revocations for nonpayment of excise tax and 74 more revocations for parking violations.

The only important decrease was in revocations for improper equipment. These dropped from 242 in July, 1939, to 158 in July this year.

Tax Bills Mailed To Hub Residents; Oct. 1 Is Due Date

The first of Boston's 107,000 tax bills were put in the mails today by City Collector Merritt Thompson. The bills will go out in a steady stream for the next two weeks and during that period will go also 20,000 to 25,000 personal property tax bills.

These bills carry the $40.60 tax rate announced June 25. The entire tax is due on Oct. 1. The property owner has 30 days of grace but if the bill remains unpaid on Nov. 1, is assessed interest as of Oct. 1.

It is understood the issuing of the bills has been delayed this year because of the demands for a closer accounting control system, recently put into effect. By this system there is a complete balancing of accounts of the grand total involved in the levy with the checked sum total of the individual bills.

Run From Rio In Record Time

Two days ahead of the time she was scheduled to reach port, the new Moore-McCormack liner Mormacgull tied up at the Boston Army Base this afternoon from South American ports.

Capt. P. G. Vomberg reported leaving Rio de Janeiro July 24 and then calling at Bermuda to discharge fresh beef taken aboard at Buenos Aires and Montevideo. In view of the stop at Bermuda, the record of 14 days from Rio to Botson is considered one of the fastest trips on record.

The vessel brought nine passengers and a large quantity of wool, hides, cotton, and miscellaneous freight for discharging at Boston.

How the rhythm of the new United States Maritime Commission's merchant vessel's engines assisted George Wehner of New York to compose three symphonies during the two months' round-trip voyage to South America, was told when the ship docked.

Composer Wehner said he left New York for a sea voyage to study South American music but with the quiet of the sea and the rhythm of the engines he was able to concentrate so successfully he brought back three complete symphonies.

Supression of free speech in Brazil, in so far as detrimental remarks regarding Fascism are concerned, was told by crew members who said that jail sentences faced natives who talked too much. But Herbert W. Ogg, an accountant, who has worked in Rio de Janeiro for 12 years and who is a native Englishman, said the Brazilian Government is in favor of certain features of Fascism, but that President Vargas in a recent address described the situation as an internal affair and one not likely to affect the country's foreign policy.

Vermont to See No Political 'Faces'

BARRE, Vt., Aug. 7 (AP)—The picturesque beauty of Vermont's verdant countryside will remain unsullied this year by the pictured countenances of the two rivals for the State's Reublican nomination for the U. S. Senate.

Ralph E. Flanders, Springfield industrialist, smilingly agreed with a suggestion made by Gov. George D. Aiken that they both refrain from "littering up our roadsides with picture posters," adding:

"I am the more glad to do this because I recognize that your countenance is somewhat more decorative than my own, and I fear I would be at a serious disadvantage in a contest of this sort."

Courthouse Lifts Ban on Cameras

The ban on cameras at the Suffolk County Courthouse was lifted today, it was announced by Sheriff Frederick R. Sullivan.

The signs prohibiting cameras which had ben up since Aug. 3 were taken down this noon following protest by Boston papers.

The Courthouse Commission at a meeting yesterday agreed to rescind its own ban, Mr. Sullivan stated.

New Justices Put on Bench By Saltonstall

4 Men Named to District Court — Rounseville gets $6,000 post— Other positions filled.

Two District Court presiding justices, two special justices, and one member of the Massachusetts Industrial Accident Board were appointed today by Governor Leverett Saltonstall.

To one presiding justiceship Governor Saltonstall appointed Special Justice Aubrey Z. Goodfellow of Fitchburg, to succeed Judge Thomas F. Frank Gallagher of the Fitchburg District Court, who retired recently under the Pension Act.

To the other presiding justiceship the Governor named Special Justice William S. Duncan, of Athol, to succeed Judge George R. Warfield of the first Northern Worcester District Court, who retired on pension.

Judge Goodfellow was appointed Special Justice of the Fitchburg District Court by Gov. Calvin Coolidge 20 years ago. Judge Duncan has served as special Justice of the Worcester Court for 16 years.

Followed Custom

By the appointments today Governor Saltonstall followed his usual procedure of elevating minor justices to higher positions.

To succeed Judge Goodfellow in the Fitchburg Court the Governor named Everett H. Dudley of Fitchburg, who has served three terms as member of the Fitchburg City Council. M. Allen Moore of Gardner was appointed to succeed Judge Duncan as Special Justice in the Worcester Court.

The $6,000 a year post on the Industrial Accident Board went to Representative Cyrus C. Rounseville (R) of Fall River. He succeeded William S. Conroy, former Democratic State Senator, who was appointed to the Board by Gov. James M. Curley. The term is five years.

Representative Rounseville, who is a cloth broker in Fall River, is Chairman of the Fall River Board of Fire Commissioners, and since 1932 has been Treasurer of the Shove Textile Corporation.

Governor Saltonstall also filled several other positions. He reappointed Walter H. Southwick of Nahant as Trial Justice for Essex County and Frank J. O'Donnell of Needham as a member of the Boston Port Authority.

George Ward Stetson of Middleboro was named Chairman of the South Essex Sewerage Board to succeed James Boland Ryan.

Approve Appointments

The Executive Council today confirmed Governor Saltonstall's appointments of Judge Frank L. Riley of Worcester; Judge John C. Leggat of Lowell; and Judge Frederic J. Muldoon of Winthrop as members of the State Judicial Council. Judges Riley and Muldoon are reappointments.

Other appointments confirmed were Ralph H. Gaskill of Danvers; Ruben O. Robie of Whitinsville, and Judge J. O'Brien of Lee, as members of the State Milk Control Board in the Department of Agriculture—all reappointments.

John J. Kearney of Boston was made a member of the Massachusetts Development and Industrial Commission and J. Bradford Davis a Public Administrator.

The Council also approved the appointment of four special assistants to Henry F. Long as State Commissioner of Taxation of Corporations till June 30, 1941. These assistants are: State Representative Robert P. Campbell of Medford and former State Senator Albert P. Wadleigh of Merrimac, Josept J. Cacciatore of Waltham and Charles R. McNamee of Boston.

R. I. Mill Pioneer Is to Be Honored

Founding of the Slater Mill at Pawtucket, R. I., 150 years ago, will be commemorated by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, at its annual meeting Oct. 9 and 10, at Providence, it was announced at the Boston headquarters of the Association today.

Samuel Slater is credited with building the first successful cotton mill in the United States, as well as with being the pioneer in the introduction of factory methods of manufacture. With the newly independent states attempting to adjust themselves as a nation, Mr. Slater brought encouragement and ultimate independence from foreign countries for the necessary supplies of cotton cloth.

Business sessions of the Association will be held at the Providence Biltmore Hotel on Oct. 9. Appropriate ceremonies will occur at the old mill at Pawtucket, on the morning of the tenth. Russell T. Fisher, President of the Association, will have general charge of the meeting.

Dog Show Aug. 24

The seventh annual exhition of the North Shore Kennel Club at the Myopia Hunt Club in Hamilton, Mass., will be held this year on Aug. 24, according to Theodore C. Hollander of South Hamilton, President of the North Shore Club. The show will be open from 9 a. m., to 5 p. m., E. D. S. T.

Low-Rent Housing Units Being Built at Portsmouth

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug 7—Taking a lesson from experience from the first World War when there was a decided housing shortage in the Portsmouth, N. H., area because of activity at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, the Federal Works Agency is starting construction of 400 low-rent housing units at Portsmouth under the national defense expansion program.

Portsmouth is one of 16 localities selected for projects that will house 6,000 families of enlisted personnel and civilian workers. Several private housing projects in the Portsmouth area are under way and officials of the United States Housing Authority point out that as the need arises, additional units will be authorized for the area. Without such housing as is needed in centers of defense preparation there is a serious possibility that the army and navy national defense preparations may be retarded, Federal officials contend.

Cream Price Up

The New Hampshire Milk Control Board has raised the price of cream throughout the State as a result of a reduction in the supply brought about by July hot weather. The Milk Control Board adjusts the retail price of cream on the basis of the cost of cream to the distributor and after providing a reasonable margin of profit. Since July 10 the production of milk and cream has been reported down in New Hampshire and the warm weather has created a demand for whole milk all tending to reduce the supply of cream. The Milk Control Board therefore ordered a boost from 17 to 20 cents in the retail price for half pints of heavy cream, the more or less standard unit of marketing. Gallon lots of heavy cream at wholesale have been raised from $1.90 to $2.10 with similar adjustments in prices of all qualities and units of cream.

Lumber Bids Asked

The Timber Salvage Administration has called for sealed bids for the purchase of 75,000,000 board feet of hurricane-felled timber now in 42 New Hampshire lakes and ponds. Timber in 20 other ponds is being sawed into lumber and the remaining timber in 60 other bodies of water will be sold next year.

Approximately 180,000,000 board feet of timber salvaged under the program was taken to dry storage locations at the time of its acquisition and sawed into lumber at once. In addition, about 350,000,000 board feet of hurricane-felled timber was salvaged by private interests. These three groups amount to approximately 75 per cent of the estimated 800,000,000 feet felled by the hurricane in New Hampshire.

Special Services Sunday

The Sandown Meeting House, still in its original state but unused for regular services of worship since 1834, will be open Sunday for the annual special services, which attract people from many distant points and in recent years has taxed the structure beyond capacity. There will be services at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. Those who go to church at Sandown this Sunday will see the slave section, the deacons' pews, the pine pulpit, the original panelling, the sounding board, and the original handwrought hardware. The old meetinghouse is owned by the town. Its re-opening once a year is in connection with Sandown's "Old Home" celebration and the annual meeting of the Sandown Historical Society.

Clipper Plane Omits Expected Boston Visit

For the third time the inauguration of Boston as a port of call for the trans-Atlantic air service of the Pan-American Airways failed to occur today, and this port has yet to see the first arrival of one of the big clipper ships from Portugal.

The Clipper cleared from Horta for Boston but encountered exceptionally fine weather and approached the Atlantic seaboard ahead of schedule, so that it went through to New York and was reported to have landed at La Guardia Field at 8:40 a. m., which is the time at which the craft was expected to alight at Deer Island in the harbor.

The Boston call of these aircraft is for the purpose of refueling. When weather is unfavorable or when New York is closed to aircraft by fog, the clipper ships are expected to land at Boston to refuel before continuing on to New York.

It is expected that passengers will be landed at Boston when weather conditions prevent the craft continuing to New York.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

For Thursday, Aug. 8

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

SMALL FISH
BIG FUTURE

It was only a few years ago that deep sea fishermen threw back any Ocean Perch brought up in their nets. Though plentiful and delicious this small red fish (also called rose fish) was not considered marketable.

Then along came quick-freezing, pioneered by this organization. Sweet, tender fillets of Ocean Perch, wrapped in cellophane and quick-frozen were introduced to the tables of America. Almost overnight it became a favorite. Today, the Ocean Perch that was once not even thought of as a food fish is exceeded only by Haddock and Cod in the Boston catch.

Thus science and invention combine with Nature to widen the market for seafoods and add to Boston payrolls.

40-FATHOM FISH, BOSTON

40-Fathom FISH

A DIVISION OF GENERAL FOODS

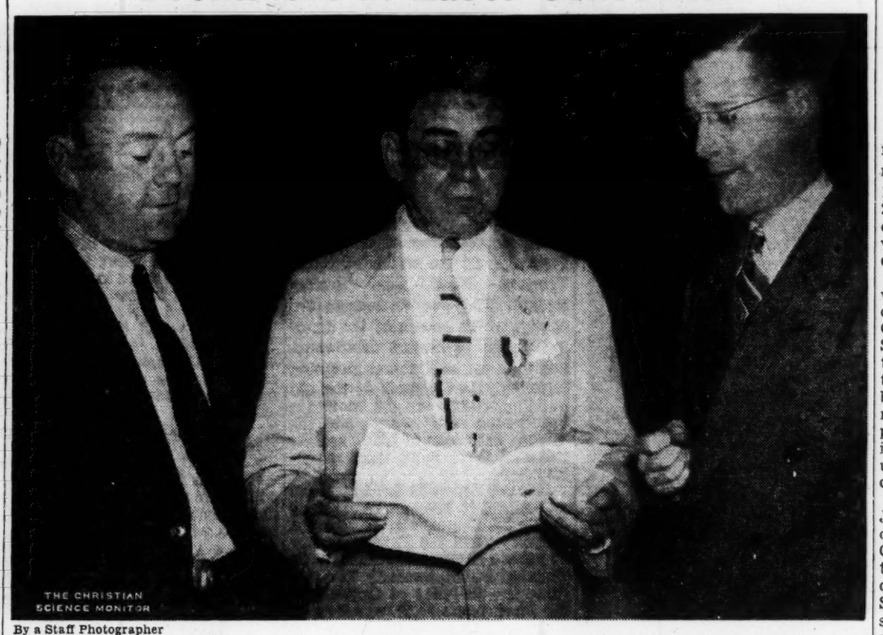
$2 ALLDAY CRUISE
PROVINCETOWN

Leave Foster's Wharf 10 A. M. return 8 P. M. 2 hrs. ashore at historic Provincetown. Enjoy ocean liner comfort—dancing, entertainment, cafeteria, marine lounge, etc. $2 round trip. Free bus service from South Station.

Cape Cod S.S. Co., Boston
HUB. 2650

STEEL PIER

Prominent in Labor Convention



By a Staff Photographer

Daniel J. Goggin
Vice-President and Chairman of Executive Board, Boston Central Labor Union.

John J. Kearney
President, Boston Central Labor Union.

Kenneth I. Taylor
Secretary-Treasurer and Legislative Agent, Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.

Three States' Production Of Shoes Drops

Shoe production in Massachusetts, Maine, and New Hampshire dropped 14 per cent in June as compared with last June's figures, according to a report of the New England Shoe and Leather Association released today. Output for the three States in June totalled 8,493,058 pairs of shoes.

New York led June production with a total of 5,024,353 pairs. Massachusetts was second with a total of 4,849,865 pairs.

Basing its report on figures of the United States Bureau of the Census, the association figured that Massachusetts and New Hampshire registered losses of 13 and 10 per cent, respectively, while Maine's production went down 22 per cent.

"For the six months period, January-June," the report said, "the New England shoe States produced 68,632,746 pairs, a decrease of nine per cent from the same period a year ago. Massachusetts' shoe output was 11 per cent lower during this period, and the decline for New Hampshire and Maine was nine and four per cent, respectively. No State registered a gain in output during the first half of the year as compared to the corresponding period a year ago."

Moving Day Comes To Quonset Point

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUONSET POINT, R. I., Aug. 7—Moving day has come to Quonset Point.

Under orders from the Navy officials in charge of the construction of the $25,000,000 Northeastern Naval Air Base here, moving vans have carted away the household effects from eight homes.

The rest of the approximately 200 residents of the Point will be allowed to remain until the latter part of the month when all of the land will be put to use, it was explained.

Construction work in the area nearest to the water made it impossible for the eight families to be allowed in their homes longer, naval officials said.

Capt. Ernest Dunphy, who has lived at Clark's Point for 27 years, has been there the longest.

Cambridge School Offices to Move

The Cambridge School Department has voted to move the School Department administrative offices from City Hall to Rindge Technical School to eliminate "political atmosphere," the transfer to take place soon.

The Committee acted after hearing the recommendation of the Subcommittee on Buildings despite opposition of Committeemen Dr. James J. Cassidy and John F. Carr, who declared the transfer would involve expense and impair the education of the estimated enrollment of 1,700 pupils this fall.

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EASTMAN Kodak STORES INC.
38 BROMFIELD STREET
AND HOTEL STATLER, BOSTON

U. S. Collecting $41,175 Fines Penalties in Huge Lottery Case

The United States' case against one of the largest and most extensive lottery rings ever prosecuted in New England is closed.

All that remained today as Federal officials in Boston wound up details of the $20,000,000 Nationwide lottery was collection of fines, arrangement of probation or removal to jails of 15 defendants sentenced yesterday in Federal District Court.

Two corporations and 72 men and women were secretly indicted a year ago on charges of interstate transportation of lottery matter, sending mail concerning lotteries, and using the mails in a scheme to defraud.

The indictments set forth overt acts on the part of the defendants which disclosed an organization working in most of the northern States from the Mississippi to the Atlantic. Postal inspectors under John J. Breslin and Tennyson Jefferson of Boston, working with Jackson J. Holtz, Assistant United States Attorney, took two years to unearth the complete activities of the gang.

Headquarters of the ring were in Chicago, where they printed all kinds of fake lottery tickets, including one allegedly benefiting a Will Rogers Memorial hospital. One of the Government's charges was that the well-known humorist's name was used without permission.

Distribution centers were maintained in nearly every northeastern state. Worcester and Boston and several surrounding towns were used in Massachusetts. Nearly 16 tons of tickets and other lottery matter were seized by inspectors in various towns and cities.

Working over a period of years, the ring is estimated to have transferred millions of dollars to their own coffers from the pockets of the public. The extent of the latter's gullibility can be measured only by the extent of the ring's organization. When time came for round-up of the defendants, arrests were made in 16 states.

All but one of the defendants pleaded guilty. Dr. Frank Deacon, who maintained his innocence, was found guilty by a jury. Fines of $41,175, including those assessed yesterday, were levied against the members of the ring. Of the 15 sentenced yesterday, two were given 90 days in jail, the rest received probation or fines.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	First game: Boston Red	"Song Stylist"
3:15	Merry Minstrel Men	"Honeymoon Hill": sk..	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Sox-N Y. Yankees	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family.	Baseball Interviews	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	Second baseball game:	"Console Capers"
4:00	**Lecture Hall**	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk..	Boston Red Sox-New	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"Melody Matinee"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial..	York Yankees	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Melody Matinee"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Second baseball game:	"Consolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Tennis summary; news	"Young Widder Brown"	Boston Red Sox-New	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Homeward Bound"	"Girl Alone": sketch..	York Yankees	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"In Record Time"	Malcolm Claire, stories.	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Red Sox vs. Yankees	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports.	Ireene Wicker, stories..	"Jack Armstrong": sk..	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Superman": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance.	Sports; "Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas, news		Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	European news	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30	"Meet Mr. Meek":	The Revelers; orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Don Julio's Orchestra
7:45	comedy	Val Ernie's Orchestra	**H. V. Kaltenborn, news.**	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	"This, Our America": dramatization	**Gale Page, J. Ameche in "Promoting Priscilla"**	**New England Town Meeting of the Air: "Can America Save Its Civil**	Housing talk
8:15	Musicale	"Manhattan at Midnight": drama	American Party; vocalists; orchestra	**Liberties?"**	"Let's Dance"
8:30	"Dr. Christian":				Sport program
8:45	drama; news				"Waltz Time"
9:00	Star Theater:	"The Green Hornet":	Abbott and Costello:	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	vocalists; orch.	mystery drama	comedy; music	**Lieutenant General Hugh**	
9:30	"Musico": Lou Bonick's Orchestra	Roy Shield's Encore	"Mr. District Attorney"	**A. Drum**	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45		Music; vocalists; orch.	dramatic sketch	Football coaches	
10:00	Glen Miller's Orch.	"Frontline Headlines"	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	**Dr. H. E. Fosdick**	"Tropical Moods"	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Claude Sweeten's Orch.
10:30	**News of the War**	"Alien Registration"	Kay Kyser's College of	"Pageant of Melody"	Don Julio's Orchestra.
10:45	Music; Weather	Merry Music	Musical Knowledge	Henry Weber's Orch.	Ben Pollack's Orchestra.
11:00	News; Sports	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Sport program
11:15	News; Dance Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Winnipeg Summer Symphony Orchestra Concert	The Majestics; orch.
11:30	Midnight Swing	"Music You Want"	Prof. Harlow Shapley		"Day's End"
11:45	Club	"Music You Want"	Alvino Rey's Orchestra		News Service

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review.	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Barbecue"	Variety Program	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Breakfast in Bedlam".	"Alice and Adrian"	News Reporter	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"George and Dixie"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	**News of Europe**	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Breakfast in Bedlam"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Timetable"
8:30	"Lover's Lane"	Headline News; "Breakfast in Bedlam"	"Portia Blake"; drama	Andrew Jacobson's	Studio speaker
8:45	"Musical Clock"		"Kate Hopkins"; drama	Rhythms	
9:00	"A Heap o' Livin'"	News; Mildred Carlson	N. E. Town Hall Party	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	News Service	"Breakfast Club"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	WEEI Food Fair	"The Family Circle"	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"The Family Circle"	"Musical Roundup"	Government Reports	Radio Review
10:00	Kitty Kelly; sketch	"Melody Time"	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Farm and Home News
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	"Midstream"; sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Pappy, Ezra, Zeke"
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"On With the Dance"	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum"; sketch	News Service	Musicale
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	The Gauchos
11:30	"Big Sister"; sk.	"The Wife Saver"	"Against the Storm"	Poultry talk	"Fashion Congress"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"The Guiding Light"	"The Johnson Family"	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Woman in White"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; Stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch.	Agricultural talk	"Daily Inspirations"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singing Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Tide
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	**"Monitor Views the News"**
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Frank Luther, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	Cowgirl Songstress	"Musical Roundup	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell"; sk.	Marjorie Mills; household talk	"Hits and Bits"	Alba, Tosi, and Dario Miani, song recital
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Macdonald's Notebook"		Sports Matinee	
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Mastersingers; Weather.	Hymns of All Churches.	News Reporter	"Melodic Moods"
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	**Dedication of Charles Hayden Goodwill Village in South Athol**	"Grimm's Daughter"	"25 Years Ago Today"	"Melodic Moods"
2:30	Fletcher Wiley		"Valiant Lady"; drama	Sport program	Novachord solos
2:45	"My Son and I"		"Light of the World"	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Western Serenade
3:15	"Chasing the Blues"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; drama	Yankees baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	Yankees baseball game	"Console Capers"
4:00	Adv. in Science	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk..	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Musicale	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	Yankees baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Studio speakers	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	"Consolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Tennis summary; News.	"Young Widder Brown"	Yankees baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Homeward Bound"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"In Record Time".	Malcolm Claire, stories.	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports.	Ireene Wicker, stories	"Jack Armstrong"; sk..	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Dance Hour"; records.	"The O'Neills"; drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance.	Sports; "Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas, news		Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	European News	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
7:30	"Vox Pop"; interviews	Bob Crosby's Orchestra; vocalists	Clotilda Zappala, soprano; violin; organ	W. Williams, comment. "Serenade"; recordings.	"Let's Dance" E. Oettinger, soprano
7:45					
8:00	"Ask - It - Basket"; questions; answers	"Canadian Holiday"; dramatized travelogue	NBC Concert Orchestra. NBC Concert Orchestra	"In Chicago Tonight"; swing version of "The Chimes of Normandy"	"Fireside Time" Western Troubadours
8:15	"Strange As It Seems"; news	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"The Aldrich Family," starring Ezra Stone	by an all-Negro cast	Sport program
8:30					American Legion speaker
8:45					
9:00	Major Bowes' amateur hour	"Midweek Function"; recording	**Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; Jose and**	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15				News Service	
9:30	Major Bowes' amateur hour	**Grant Park Concert**	**Amparo Iturbi; Charles Laughton; orchestra**	Sports Writers' Quiz	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45		**Grant Park Concert**		Sports Writers' Quiz	
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or.	European news	Rudy Vallee Variety program	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15	**News of the War**	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.		Pennant Contenders	Mario Chandler's Orch.
10:30	**National Defense Com. Round Table**	**National Defense Commission Round Table**	**National Defense Commission Round Table**	**National Defense Commission Round Table**	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra Julie Wintz Orchestra
10:45					
11:00	Weather; Sports	News; weather	News Service	Mark Russell's Orch.	Sport program
11:15	News; Dance Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	"The Blue Beetle"
11:30	Midnight Swing	"Music You Want"	Ted Lewis' Orchestra	Duke Daley's Fourteen	"Day's End"
11:45	Club	"Music You Want"	Ted Lewis' Orchestra	Gentlemen of Rhythm.	News Service

Legion Route Cut Half Mile For U. S. Mail

Half a mile has been sheared from the route of American Legion marchers scheduled to parade for 12 hours through Boston on Sept. 24, Glenwood J. Sherrard, President of the 1940 National Convention Corporation of the American Legion, announced today.

The distance was cut when it was learned that the parade route, originally planned to pass the Post Office Building in Post Office Square would be interrupted every two or three minutes by mail trucks entering and leaving the building. This would extend the marching time for the whole parade, already taking from nine in the morning until nine at night, until long after dark making a change in route necessary.

The area eliminated by Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, commanding officer of the First Corps Area and Chairman of the Parade Committee, and his committeemen includes Newspaper Row, the Old State House, the market, financial section, and part of the insurance section, and the site of the Boston Massacre.

The revised parade route—assembly will be on Back Bay streets from Arlington to Hereford—is as follows:

Beacon Street, corner of Arlington Street; School Street; right turn on Washington Street; Milk Street; Federal Street; High Street; Summer Street; Washington Street; Temple Place; Tremont Street; Boylston Street; Park Square, and out Columbus Avenue to disband beyond Clarendon Street.

The Parade Committee estimates that there will be 5,000 marchers passing any "given point" every hour.

Jobs in 6 Months Off in R. I.; June Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 7—Public employment services in Rhode Island made 3,646 placements in private industry during the first half of this year, a drop of 11.7 per cent from the number of placements during the first six months of 1939, a report made public by the Social Security Board here shows.

The decrease compared with a national average increase of 27.8 per cent in such placements as compared with last year.

During June, however, 731 private industrial placements resulted in a gain of 7.8 per cent over May, compared with a national decrease of 5.2 per cent.

Christian Science Programs

For Thursday, Aug. 8

1:30 p. m.—WORL. Devotional program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

'The Ramparts We Watch,' 'Pride and Prejudice' Due

Incoming Films

"The Ramparts We Watch," first full-length March of Time feature production, will be shown Thursday at the Keith Memorial.

The film, which sets forth a typical American community during the last war, was photographed to considerable extent in New London. The camera looks into the streets, homes, and schools. There are also scenes in diplomatic conference rooms and on battlefields. Fourteen hundred people, it is estimated, appear on the screen, among them such figures as Woodrow Wilson, Theodore Roosevelt, Kaiser Wilhelm, Haille Selassie, and Adolf Hitler.

The companion feature will be "Slightly Tempted," with Hugh Herbert as a confidence man who is mistaken for a South American explorer and presented with the keys to the city while he is attempting to sell bogus stock. In the cast are Peggy Moran, Johnny Downs, and Gertrude Michael.

Included in the program will be a new Disney film, "Mr. Duck Steps Out."

★ ★ ★

'Pride and Prejudice'

Greer Garson and Laurence Olivier, who were teamed in "Goodbye Mr. Chips," head the cast for "Pride and Prejudice," movie version of Jane Austen's novel, coming Thursday to the State and Orpheum. Miss Garson has the role of the eldest daughter of the Bennet family, and Mr. Olivier is the aristocrat who fell in love with her. Edna May Oliver, Mary Boland, Edmund Gwenn, Maureen O'Sullivan, Ann Rutherford, Marsha Hunt, Heather Angel, Bruce Lester, Frieda Inescort, Edward Ashley, and Karen Morley are in the cast.

"We Who Are Young," the second feature, seems to be concerned with the problems of a young couple in New York. Lana Turner, John Shelton, Gene Lockhart, Grant Mitchell, and Henry Armetta are among the players.

★ ★ ★

'My Love Came Back'

A romantic comedy, "My Love Came Back," brings Olivia De Havilland, Jeffrey Lynn, Eddie Albert, Charles Winninger, and Jane Wyman to the screen at the Metropolitan beginning Thursday. The story is about a girl who is a music student, a rising young executive, and the complications developing around a scholarship. The film directed by Kurt Bernhardt is based on a story by Walter Reisch.

The other feature on the incoming program is "Pier 13," a waterfront yarn about the efforts of police to track down a jewel thief. Lloyd Nolan, Lynn Bari, and Joan Valerie are in the cast.

★ ★ ★

'Mystery Sea Raider'

A melodrama about warfare at sea, comes to the Paramount and Fenway Thursday under the title of "Mystery Sea Raider." Carole Landis, Henry Wilcoxon, and Onslow Stevens head the cast. The story turns about a disguised vessel used as a mother ship for raiders.

"Girl From Avenue A," the second feature, finds Jane Withers as a tough child from the Bowery trying to be a lady in society. Kent Taylor and Katharine Aldridge have assisting roles.

★ ★ ★

'Snow White' Returns

A Walt Disney festival is announced for the Keith Boston starting Thursday. The Disney films to be shown include "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," "Ferdinand the Bull," "The Practical Pig," "The Ugly Duckling," and "Donald's Lucky Day."

A full-length feature, "I'm Nobody's Sweetheart Now," with Constance Cummings, Dennis O'Keefe, and Helen Parrish, will complete the program.

★ ★ ★

'The Last Alarm'

The program at the Trans-Lux, starting Friday, will be headed by "The Last Alarm," a story about an incendiary. J. Farrell MacDonald, Polly Ann Young, and Warren Hull head the cast.

The other half of the bill will include a revival of "The Informer" with Victor McLaglen, Preston Foster, and Heather Angel among the players.

★ ★ ★

At South Station

The March of Time issue on the Netherlands colonial problem begins a week's engagement at the South Station Theater Friday. Other items on the program of short features will include a discussion of counterfeit money, "Dangerous Dollars"; Fitzpatrick Colortours to Sitka and Juneau, Alaska. Rounding out the bill will be newsreels, Donald Duck cartoon, musical and sport subjects, and a Harry Langdon comedy.

Mozart Program For Children Off Until Tomorrow

The all-Mozart program children's concert scheduled by the Boston Committee for Music Appreciation for today at the Hatch Concertorium on the Esplanade was canceled because of inclement weather but will be given tomorrow at 10:15—Jupiter Pluvius willing.

In addition to the playing of Mozart recordings, there will be a solo by Maxwell Harvey, young Boston violinist, and folk dances by two adults and eight children to the strains of the master of the minuet.

More than 200 children were present Tuesday at a concert sponsored by the Boston Committee for Music Appreciation at the Jefferson Park, Heath Street, Jamaica Plain, where symphonic recordings of world-famous orchestras and conductors were played.

Excerpts from Beethoven's No. 8 in F Major, the tenth symphony to be released for the first time Friday, Aug. 9, at $1.69 for a complete symphony set at the Committee's distribution headquarters, 31 Tremont Street, 889 Boylston Street, and 150 Federal Street, were played by Warren S. Freeman, Director of Music in the Belmont public schools.

This concert is one of the many sponsored by the Boston Committee together with the Children's Esplanade Concerts held each Wednesday morning during August at the Hatch Memorial Shell at 10:15 a. m. for the purpose of spreading the love of good music to children and grown-ups throughout Greater Boston.

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—"Sidelights on World Affairs," arranged by Prof. William Y. Elliott, Harvard University.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:00 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.
10:00 p. m.—News commentary in English by Raymond Gram Swing.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—6:00 p. m.—Piano Pieces. DJL, 15.11meg., 19.8m.

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Operetta Concert. DJL, 15.11meg., 19.8m.

Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24meg., 19.7m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.

London—9:00 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." A London commentary on the news. GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.

Rome—9:40 p. m.—Songs from the Screen. 2RO3, 31.15m.; 2RO4, 25.40m.; 2RO6, 19.61m.

Berlin—10:00 p. m.—Talk by E. D. Ward. DJL, 15.11meg., 19.8m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJL, 15.11meg., 19.8m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.

Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15m.; 2RO4, 25.40m.; 2RO6, 19.61m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Opera. First and Second Acts of "Falstaff" by Jose Verdi. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

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Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you possess a little Ella who's of high school age and who goes around ranting about how nobody understands her when it comes to the subject of clothes (and a lot of other things, for that matter), you can tell her to calm down. Because we know a place where she and her whims and fancies, demands and desires reign supreme. That's the way most of them want to reign, we notice. It's all taken care of for them up at the brand new "Hi-School" Shop at Filene's. Which was practically built to their order and specifications.

It seems that Filene's carried on a Style Quiz among high school girls (we wish some store would give us grown-ups a chance to express ourselves in a quiz one of these days) and the result is that everything that's for sale has the official stamp of approval from these smart young things, who are positively up to the last gasp in fashions. Personally, although we know it'll be the place where the clans will get together to buy their own stuff, we think it's going to be a perfectly grand place for the mother who is sent in town to buy a sweater and skirt. Because the chances are that she (a victim of the olden days, they'll tell you in a very polite, sympathetic fashion) hasn't the vaguest idea what is being worn. Well, not unless she's been observing all the carbon copies around the house this summer, she hasn't. But now we'd say she could be trusted with many an errand that was considered a bit too personal heretofore. Furthermore, if you have a daughter who is going through the stage where she'd like to "know her type," or one who simply doesn't seem to have taste, there's always Miss Rose or Miss Virginia to consult. They're there for the purpose of advising, not only regarding clothes but regarding good grooming as well. They know more about what's going to be worn than tomorrow's fashion magazine. All on the second floor; coats, dress-up clothes, casual clothes, undies, shoes, and so on. Incidentally, the "hi-schooler" who wears more than a size 16 will have to whittle herself down in order to shop within these doors. Because they don't recognize anything beyond a 16.

Something to Keep Idle Shoes Off Floor

Shoes, shoes . . . shoes all over the place. That's what the average mother finds when she starts hustling around with a dry mop. Unless, of course, there's a special closet or space for them. However, most houses aren't thus equipped, and the result is that even when the shoes are lined up neatly, they're on the floor, and (if she's a pernickety housekeeper) mother insists on getting down and moving them, rather than sweeping or mopping around them. But we know where you can take care of this eternal problem for only 59c. At Gilchrist's. You see they'll sell you a metal shoe rack, in green, that will hold anywhere from eight to a dozen pairs of shoes. There's a slide bar business that makes it all adjustable. You can put it anywhere. It means that the shoes will be up off the floor, and that mama can push it around with the tip of her toe when she wants to clean. Hubbard 9400, Nell Shelton's shopping service that's active as long as the store is open, will connect you with a girl who will see that you have a couple of them—without even going to town. No charge account? Think nothing of it; the chances are that she can even take care of that little item for you, too. At the same time she'll give you a few suggestions as to the specials the store is having on that particular day, and the chances are that she'll mention more than one item that you've been needing and meaning to get for some time!

P. S. When a flock of college girls was together at Slattery's Fashion Clinic recently, there was one item in particular from the corset salon on the third floor that simply panicked them. And (strange enough) it was the "Panix". . . by Newman. Which is a grand little foundation garment in the way of a pantie girdle with detachable garters. Lightweight, and easy on the purse, for they're only $2.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature)

Allied Relief Concert Aids

Keller

Mrs. W. P. Homans **Mrs. A. C. Titcomb**

Mrs. Homans, of Canton, is a vice-chairman on the sponsors' committee and Mrs. Titcomb, of Boston, is on the ticket committee for the Berkshire Benefit Concert to be held at Tanglewood, Lenox, Mass., on the evening of Aug. 16 for the Allied Relief Fund.

Berkshire Benefit Concert To Help Allied Relief Fund

First announcement was made today of the program for the gala concert to be given by the Boston Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky at Tanglewood, in Lenox, Mass., on the evening of August 16. The proceeds will go to the Allied Relief Fund.

This concert is under the joint sponsorship of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the Berkshire Symphonic Festival. Honorary chairmen of the sponsors' committee are: Mrs. Vincent Astor, New York, Mrs. Ernest B. Dane, Brookline, Mass.; Mrs. Malcolm Graeme Haughton, Boston; Mme. Serge Koussevitzky, Boston, and Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith of Stockbridge, Mass.

Archibald MacLeish, poet, now Librarian of Congress, will preside at a pre-concert meeting at which Dorothy Thompson, columnist, and Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York will speak.

The program follows:

March, "Pomp and Circumstance" Elgar
Combined Boston Symphony and Institute Orchestras Serge Koussevitzky conducting.
"Jupiter," from "The Planets" Holst
Combined Boston Symphony and Institute Orchestras, Stanley Chapple conducting.
Rondo Capriccioso (with orchestra) Saint-Saëns
Soloist, Albert Spalding, Violin
Violincello Solo, with orchestra
Soloist, Gregor Piatigorsky
Choruses from the Mass in B minor Bach
Incarnatus—Crucifixus—Resurrexit
Academy Chorus, and Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky conducting.
"Hallelujah" Chorus from "The Messiah" Handel
Academy Chorus, and Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conducting.
Strauss Waltzes by the Pops Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler Conductor.

No Great Novels, Book Critic Says

No great novels were written during the '30's, according to Herschel Brickell, literary critic and former literary editor of the North American Review, speaking before the University of New Hampshire Writers' conference at Durham, N. H., today. Mr. Brickell said that there were a number of "vital and interesting works published in the past decade but none which may be called great." He referred to Margaret Mitchell's "Gone With the Wind" and of Hervey Allen's "Anthony Adverse" as "interesting documentary literature."

"Two main factors in writing were apparent during the past decade. They were the 'left wing' works and the escape novels. However, the left wing writings for the most part died out quickly." The critic explained "left wing" books as those influenced greatly by the depression, naming Steinbeck's "Grapes of Wrath" as a lone example of those which have survived. "Anthony Adverse" and "Gone With the Wind" were included in Mr. Brickell's list of historical escape novels.

Noteworthy in the '30's in Mr. Brickell's estimation were the great advances made by American literature in England. "More American books were sold in England than in any other period of history."

Liquor License Transfer Fought

Drunkenness and the daily accumulation of empty liquor containers along Leverett Street, West End, were condemned by neighborhood housewives at a hearing before the State Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission today on the petition of David Grossman, who operates a provision store on Myrtle Street, with a license to sell beer, to transfer that license to a Leverett Street location.

The protestants were Mrs. Lillian Aaron of 16 Eaton Street, whose description of conditions was corroborated by Mrs. Rose Arena of Billerica Street.

Miss Frieda Rogalski, social worker for the Peabody Settlement House, told the commission the street soon will be known as Liquor Row. She said the sale of liquor there constitutes a menace to the young people of the neighborhood.

The commission took the petition under advisement.

Count Sforza to Speak

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., August 7—Count Carlo Sforza, former Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, will speak here before the students of Middlebury College Language Schools, this evening, at the McCullough Gymnasium on the subject, "Why France Collapsed."

An opponent of the Facist regime, Count Sforza was living in France at the time of the German drive. He has long been recognized as an outstanding authority on the diplomatic history of the European countries.

East Boston Permit Probe May Continue

A renewal of the Boston Finance Commission's public investigation of circumstances surrounding the granting of a city permit for a chicken slaughterhouse in East Boston was seen as a distinct possibility by some observers at City Hall today, as the Commission met for its usual Wednesday afternoon meeting.

Before the members of the Commission was an affidavit said to have been signed by Philip Greenberg, a witness in the slaughterhouse case, and reported to deny and reverse testimony which Mr. Greenberg gave at a public hearing held by the Commission.

Declaring that his life had been threatened and he was afraid to tell the truth, the witness, according to the affidavit, denies his testimony that he had never been asked $2,000 for a slaughterhouse permit. The document states that, contrary to this, his lawyer, George Leary, was told by a relative of a high city official that the desired permit would cost $2,000, and this information was relayed to Mr. Greenberg.

The affidavit was handed to Finance Commission officials Monday by Councilor James S. Coffey of East Boston, out of whose charges the original investigation grew. The Commission held public hearings several weeks ago and has since been engaged in the preparation of a report.

Some political observers speculated the Commission might decide to call before it Mr. Greenberg and Mr. Leary, and the relative of a city official, to give them an opportunity to comment on the allegations of the affidavit. The fact that the document denied testimony given at a previous public hearing led these sources to foresee the possibility that a new hearing might also be public.

Other sources expressed the opinion the Commission might feel that its investigation, public and private, has already established the facts correctly, and that no further investigation is necessary.

Another Japanese Ship Arrives

Crabmeat, tuna fish, and porcelain were brought to Boston today from Japan on the Japanese motorship Kimikawa Maru—the third Japanese ship to reach here in as many days.

Capt. M. Kameko brought the ship through the Cape Cod canal with about 600 tons of cargo to be discharged at Pier 3, East Boston.

The other two Japanese vessels were the Hokuroku Maru and the Sakito Maru, which arrived Monday and Tuesday and were berthed at the Army Base, South Boston, where the newest airplane carrier of the United States Navy also is tied up.

Boston Trawler Safe at Halifax

Rescued by the Coast Guard cutter Algonquin, which sped 600 miles from Portland, Maine, to reach her side, the disabled Boston fishing trawler Jeanne d'Arc—one of 12 recently sold to the United States Navy—was yesterday at Halifax, N. S.

While fishing last Friday on what was probably her last trip in that occupation, the trawler's propeller was fouled by a heavy wire cable used for towing the otter trawl. The Algonquin picked up the vessel, towed her to the entrance of Halifax harbor, and turned her over to the Canadian tug Banscot, late Monday night.

Bacon Stresses Relation of Europe to U. S.

"The United States has a direct concern in the affairs of Europe," Gaspar G. Bacon, former Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, said today at a meeting at the Women's Republican Club of Boston.

He urged that the United States aid immediately "those who are fighting not only our battles, but the battle of civilization." He expressed himself as having been dissatisfied with the foreign policy plank of the Republican Convention in Philadelphia, and said he thought that it should have gone further.

"But the Convention drafted a plank in accordance with the wishes of Illinois isolationists," he declared. However, he said, "it is for the Republican candidate to construe and interpret this plank. It is not for us. We should keep our opinions to ourselves until Mr. Willkie gives his acceptance speech on the 17th. When he does, I think there will be no doubt as to his interpretation of that foreign policy plank," he added.

Referring to the bill for universal conscription, he said: "I am sorry to see that this bill is being opposed by two Republican Senators, two men who were candidates for the Presidency. It is disappointing that with the lesson of England and France these men should cling to a voluntary system. It means," he continued, "that propaganda is working day and night against a sensible system of military preparedness. Some Senators are succumbing to this propaganda."

Speaking of the proposal to release 50 destroyers to England, he urged support of the plan. He said that if naval and military authorities recommend it, "We should send them today—not tomorrow, to save England, who is fighting for our salvation, as well as for itself. It is our duty to urge Congress to do everything possible," argued Mr. Bacon, "to help England without jeopardizing our own defenses."

He said he thought it was the fear of giving the President too much power that was leading Republican Congressmen to oppose such measures. "Even that," he added, "should not stop us."

The election of Willkie will mean "subordination of politics and the puiling together of all parts of the national machine and national life, together with manpower, resources, etc.," he told his audience.

Attending the luncheon were several candidates for county offices in Middlesex County.

Portsmouth House Of 1736 Scene Of Party on Friday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug 7—The 204-year-old Moffatt-Ladd house will be open Friday for the annual garden party of the National Society of Colonial Dames in New Hampshire.

The house was built in 1736 by Capt. John Moffatt, skipper of one of the King's mast ships, and at one time it served as the home of William Whipple, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

The large entrance and hall of the house hold interest. The French Vues d'Italie paper on the walls dates from 1815. There are many splendid examples of hand carving. The 18th century flower garden has furnished roses to eight generations of brides.

Adjoining the Moffatt-Ladd house is the Counting House, an example of early 19th century architecture, which has recently been restored.

The committee in charge of the garden party includes Mrs. Harry E. Jackson, Miss Mary Fuller, Mrs. Robert P. Burroughs, Mrs. Robert Flanders, Mrs. Norman F. Milne, and Mrs. John L. Sullivan, all of Manchester; and Miss Jane Jameson of Concord and Mrs. C. Lane Goss of Worcester, Mass.

City Institution Transfer Starts

Transfer of 246 men residents of Long Island Hospital to other city-owned buildings on the island started today with the evacuation of two barracks loaned to the city by the Federal Government and now required for military training purposes.

Twenty of the younger men went to Boston to seek employment, 20 volunteered to go to the State almshouse at Tewksbury, and 21 are scheduled to be transferred to the United States Veterans' Hospital at Togus, Maine.

Hugh J. Campbell, Commissioner of Institutions, said the men "volunteered" for these changes when the situation was explained to them. Half a dozen others will be placed on old age assistance and on the city welfare rolls.

More Lumber to Britain

OTTAWA — British Columbia lumber exporters had 67,533,000 board feet of lumber inspected and graded for shipment to the United Kingdom in April, an increase of about 5,000,000 feet over the previous month.

McMasters Move Speeded

Republican preparations to seek elimination of William H. McMasters, National Pensions Party candidate for Governor, from the November election were being speeded today following the Massachusetts Ballot Law Commission's scheduling of a public hearing for Tuesday at 10 a. m. on the protest against Mr. McMasters' nomination papers.

John Holmes, former Republican Representative from Brockton, has charged that his name appears fraudulently on the McMasters' papers and that the papers contain less than 52,977 valid signatures, the number necessary to place Mr. McMasters on the ballot.

On Monday at 11 a. m. Mr. McMasters will appear before the Ballot Law Commission to argue on his protest against the nomination papers of Governor Leverett Saltonstall and against those of candidates of the four minor parties, Prohibition, Communist, Socialist and Socialist-Labor.

Counsel for Mr. Holmes will be Charles B. Rugg of Worcester, while Mr. McMasters' attorney is Alvah L. Stinson.

Mr. McMasters caused somewhat of a sensation yesterday when he told the Ballot Law Commission that the law adopted by the 1939 Legislature provides that all protest cases must be decided by a week from next Friday, which allows about 10 days to clear 40 protest cases, including that against the National Pensions Party candidate.

Thus, the McMasters' opposition faces the tremendous task within a short time, that of proving approximately 40,000 of the 92,739 McMasters signatures are invalid.

Jordan Marsh Drivers' Strike Issue Unsolved

Strike of some 300 furniture drivers and warehouse employees at Jordan Marsh Company ends its first week today, according to officials of Local 829 of the teamsters' and chauffeurs' union of the American Federation of Labor. Parcel drivers are not striking.

Object of the strike at the Boston department store is said to be recognition of the union. The strike was called in preference to going before the State Labor Relations Commission to ask an election, which if the union won, would result in the Commission certifying the union as the exclusive representative of all such employees for the purposes of collective bargaining. Union members decided that the time required for this procedure would be so long that they took the matter into their own hands and struck last Thursday.

According to union claims, 75 to 80 per cent of the furniture drivers and warehouse employees have signed up with the union. Among the parcel drivers, union strength is conceded to be less than a majority, and hence no strike was called there.

The company's position, as given in a printed circular made available to customers through floorwalkers in the store, is that it is willing to abide by the outcome of an election under State auspices, and so proposed, but the union rejected the plan. The statement said in part:

"We indicated our willingness to recognize and deal with any representative chosen by our employees in such a unit in an election by secret ballot supervised by the Massachusetts Labor Relations Commission.

"We suggested that we follow the orderly procedure established by the State Labor Relations Act for the determination of such questions, and that the matter be placed before the Commission for its consideration.

"The union did not agree to this procedure but did promise to consider the matter further — then without notice to us called a strike which started the next morning."

Camera and Cycle Fans Visit Newport Sunday

Social Newport will be the goal of camera fans, bicycle enthusiasts and sightseers on the New Haven Railroad's popular Picture-Cycle Train Sunday. The summer resort, with its palatial residences and beautiful beaches, presents unlimited photographic possibilities. Cyclists will enjoy the scenic routes, and sightseers will have ample time—some eight and one half hours—for "exploring." The beaches offer ideal opportunities for swimming and sun-bathing.

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Ar. St. Louis . . . . . 8:40 A.M.

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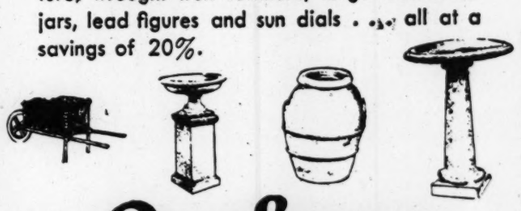

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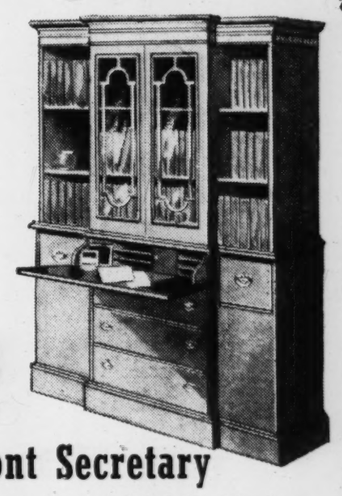

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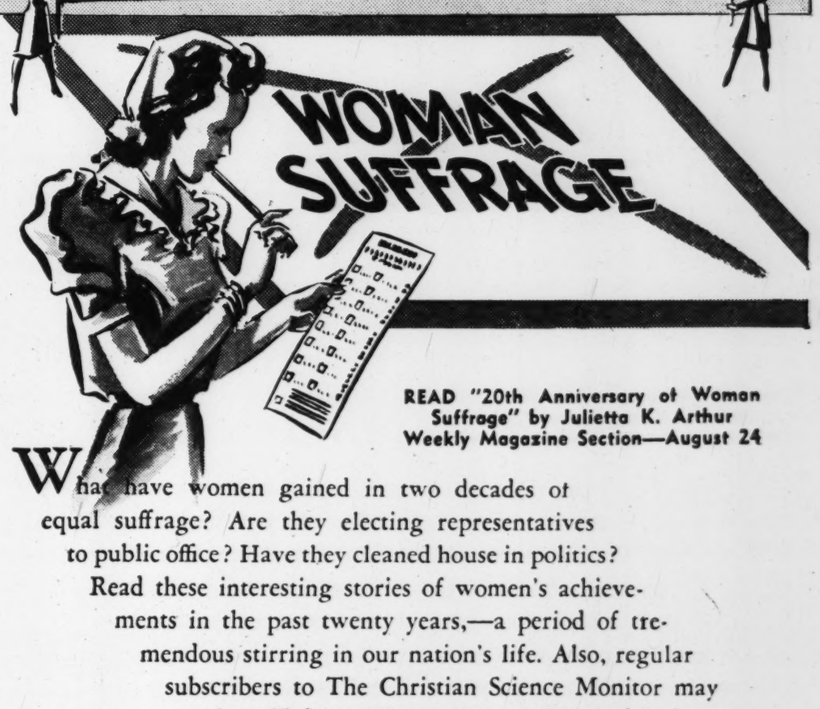

READ "20th Anniversary of Woman Suffrage" by Julietta K. Arthur
Weekly Magazine Section—August 24

What have women gained in two decades of equal suffrage? Are they electing representatives to public office? Have they cleaned house in politics? Read these interesting stories of women's achievements in the past twenty years,—a period of tremendous stirring in our nation's life. Also, regular subscribers to The Christian Science Monitor may enjoy "Today's Woman,"—a twice weekly feature page. You can start now, by using the coupon below,

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AWS-1

Manager Joe Cronin Hits Stride Helping Team—Room for New Winners at 'Head

Red Sox Topple Yankees Again in Pennant Race

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Sparked by Manager Joe Cronin, whose hustle at shortstop and in the batter's box has never ceased in this trying American League pennant race, the Red Sox today are rather firmly settled in third place. Yesterday's 8-3 triumph over the New York Yankees at Fenway Park served a double purpose. It enabled the locals to stay within six games of the top and widened the gap behind them in the standing.

In the remaining contests of the Yankee series, which closes tomorrow afternoon with a single at Fenway, the Red Sox hope to push the once-invincible New Yorkers deeper into the second division and practically eliminate them from the flag struggle. By winning yesterday, the Cronins took a 6 to 5 edge in their 1940 set with the world champs.

Early Slump

Cronin's play has been a factor in the Red Sox drive since the beginning of the season, but not until recently did he hit his normal stride at the plate. Unable to get started early, Joe lingered between .220 and .240 for about two months and a half, and even reached the point where he benched himself.

However, during the last western series at Fenway, the skipper found the range of enemy pitching and has climbed steadily ever since. When the Chicago White Sox arrived he was hitting .247. Against the St. Louis Browns he raised this figure to .259. By the time Detroit and Cleveland had come and gone, Joe had reached .281. His three out of five in yesterday's Yankee encounter, added to his steady gait on the recent tour of the West, lifted the average to .284. In less time that it takes to tell, he should be back in the .300 class, where he belongs.

Timely Double

Cronin's smashing double to the left field corner in the seventh inning yesterday drove in two big Red Sox runs and started another Yankee downfall. At the time, the score was 3-all. The blow also forced Spud Chandler's departure and brought in Atley Donald to do the Yankee pitching.

Joe Heving, the Boston relief ace, earned his sixth victory yesterday. Following Earl Johnson and Emerson Dickman, the side-armer silenced Yankee bats for the last 5 1-3 innings. They could not score on him. It was Joe's second win over the champs. He tagged them first on May 11, at Yankee Stadium. It also was the veteran's twenty-fifth walk out of the bull pen.

Young Earl Johnson, who was knocked off the mound by a line drive from Charley Keller's bat in the opening inning, will be able to take a turn again soon. It was his first start against the New York club. He has a win over the Browns, on the last western trip, and was beaten by the Indians in a relief appearance here.

Briefs . . . The awakened Bees play tonight at Philadelphia . . . They have captured six of their last eight starts against the Reds and Phillies . . . Salvo and Sullivan were the winning pitchers in yesterday's double-header at Shibe Park . . . Rowell, Ross, Cooney, Miller and West are hitting the ball for Casey Stengel . . . Only a prolonged slump in the closing weeks of the campaign can drive Rowell and Ross out of the .300 class . . . West has been climbing steadily for more than two weeks and today had reached .292 . . . Miller hit a pair of homers yesterday, driving in four runs for the afternoon . . . Eddie, at .288, is flirting with the .300 batting level . . . In the field, he has made only one error since July 26, accepting 101 chances over that stretch.

* * *

Dickman went to sleep yesterday on the mound . . . With Joe Gordon on third base, the Red Sox pitcher took a long windup and the Yankee second baseman raced for home . . . Realizing what was happening at the last minute, Dickman threw fast and high to Catcher Jimmy Foxx and the ball went to the grandstand wall behind the plate . . . While Foxx was chasing the pellet, Dick stood motionless on the hill and let Buddy Rosar tally all the way from second base, instead of protecting the plate . . . Dickman has enough on the ball to be an outstanding pitcher, but hasn't realized yet.

Boston Box Scores

Red Sox

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
D DiMaggio cf	2	2	1	2	2	0	0
Cramer lf	5	1	1	1	1	0	0
Cronin ss	5	2	3	4	1	6	1
Foxx, c	5	0	0	0	6	0	0
Williams rf	4	2	2	4	1	0	0
Spence rf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finney lb	4	0	3	4	14	0	0
Tabor 3b	4	0	2	3	1	4	0
Doerr 2b	2	0	1	1	1	1	0
Johnson p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dickman p	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Heving p	3	1	1	1	0	1	0
Totals	34	8	14	20	27	12	1
NEW YORK							
Knickerb'cker 3b	5	0	0	0	1	4	0
Henrich rf-1b	4	0	2	4	3	0	1
Keller lf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
J. Di Maggio cf	3	1	2	5	1	0	0
Gordon 2b	4	1	1	1	3	1	0
Rosar c	4	1	2	3	6	1	0
Dahlgren 1b	3	0	0	0	7	1	0
*Rolfe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Selkirk rf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crosetti ss	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Chandler p	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Donald p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
†Mills	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	3	8	14	24	9	2

*Batted for Dahlgren in eighth inning.
†Batted for Donald in ninth inning.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	2	—	8
New York	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3

Runs batted in, J. Di Maggio, Williams, Finney 2, Cronin 3. Two-base hits, Rosar, Williams 2, Tabor. Henrich 2, D. Di Maggio, Finney, Cronin. Home run, J. Di Maggio. Hits, off Johnson, 2 in 1 inning; off Dickman, 3 in 2 2-3 innings; off Heving, 3 in 5⅓ innings; off Chandler, 10 in 6 innings (none out in seventh); off Donald, 4 in 2 innings. Left on bases, New York 7, Boston 8. Stolen bases, Gordon, Rosar, Doerr. Base on balls, Chandler 4, Dickman, Heving, Donald. Struck out, Johnson 2, Chandler 3, Dickman 2, Heving 2. Double plays, Rosar and Dahlgren; Knickerbocker and Gordon; Gordon (unassisted). Wild pitch, Dickman. Winning pitcher, Heving. Losing pitcher, Chandler. Time, 2h. 16m. Umpires, Kolls, Rue and McGowan. Attendance, 7,600.

Bees

First Game

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Sisti, 3b	4	1	1	1	0	2	0
Cooney, cf	4	0	0	0	4	0	0
Rowell, 2b	4	0	0	0	2	6	0
West, rf	4	1	2	2	2	0	0
Ross, lf	4	0	0	0	4	0	0
Miller, ss	4	1	2	5	3	3	0
Hassett, 1b	4	1	1	1	9	0	0
Berres, c	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Salvo, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	3	6	9	27	11	0
PHILADELPHIA							
Mahan 1b	4	0	1	1	13	0	0
Schulte 2b	4	0	2	2	3	10	0
Marty cf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Rizzo lf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Mazzera rf	2	0	0	0	2	1	0
May 3b	3	0	0	0	1	7	1
Bragan ss	3	0	0	0	1	0	1
Warren c	3	0	1	1	2	0	0
Si Johnson p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Atwood	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smoll p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Klein	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syl Johnson p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	0	4	4	27	18	2

*Batted for Si Johnson in sixth inning.
†Batted for Smoll in eighth inning.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—3

Runs batted in, Miller 2, West, Home run, Miller. Double play, Schulte and Bragan. Left on base, Boston 4, Philadelphia 4. Base on balls, by Salvo, Struck out, by Si Johnson 2; by Salvo 2. Hits, off Si Johnson, 6 in 6 innings; off Smoll none in 2 innings; off Syl Johnson 1 in 1 inning. Losing pitcher, Si Johnson. Time, 1h. 53m. Umpires, Sears, Jorda, Magerkurth. Attendance, 7,000.

SECOND GAME

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Sisti 3b	4	2	1	1	2	2	1
Cooney cf	5	2	2	4	4	0	0
Rowell 2b	5	1	2	5	1	3	0
West rf	3	2	2	2	1	0	0
Ross lf	5	1	1	1	2	0	0
Miller ss	5	1	2	5	2	2	0
Hassett 1b	5	1	1	1	10	1	0
Masi c	4	2	2	5	4	1	0
Sullivan p	4	1	2	2	1	1	0
Totals	40	12	15	26	27	10	1
PHILADELPHIA							
Marty cf	3	0	0	0	6	0	0
Mahan 1b	4	0	0	0	6	1	0
May 3b	4	1	1	1	2	2	0
Rizzo lf	4	1	2	3	3	0	1
Bragan ss	3	0	0	0	0	2	0
Mochak ss	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Atwood c	4	0	0	0	4	2	0
Schulte 2b	4	0	3	3	4	4	0
Mazzera rf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Higbe p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smoll p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Warren	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syl Johnson p	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	33	2	7	8	27	11	1

*Batted for Smoll in seventh.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	2	5	1	3	—12
Philadelphia	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	— 2

Runs batted in, Ross 2, Masi, Sullivan 2, Cooney 2, West 2, Miller 2, Atwood. Two-base hits, Rowell, Masi, Rizzo. Three-base hits, Cooney, Masi, Rowell. Home run, Miller. Sacrifice, Mazzera. Double play, Bragan, Schulte and Mahan. Left on bases, Boston 4, Philadelphia 6. Base on balls, by Sullivan, by Higbe 3. Struck out, by Sullivan 4, by Higbe 4. Hits, off Higbe, 7 in 6 1-3 innings; off Smoll, 3 in 2-3 inning; off Syl Johnson, 5 in 2 innings. Losing pitcher, Higbe. Umpires, Jorda, Magerkurth and Sears. Time, 2h. 7m. Attendance 5,288.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. NEW YORK
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195

Late Bulletins

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—Denny Shute, twice former Professional Golfers' Association champion, has paid up his dues, has sent in his entry check attached, and generally is eligible to play in the P. G. A. championship starting Aug. 26 at Hershey, Pa.

This is worthy of note because it was Denny's failure to pay his dues and his consequent ineligibility that threw last year's title meet here into a terrific uproar for a day or two.

The entries of all sectional qualifiers must reach the P. G. A. office in Chicago not later than Aug. 11.

* * *

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 7 (AP)—Fifteen-year-old Bobbie Parker from Tulsa, Okla., and Morrie B. Orr of New York cracked 100 straight targets apiece today to set pace halfway through the 20-gauge event of the National skeet championships.

Shortly afterwards George Deyoe of Washington, D. C., completed another perfect string of 100 targets to join them.

Young Parker, nosed out for the small-gauge title in a record 125-target shootoff yesterday, paired with his father, G. C. Parker, to lead the father-and-son 20-gauge competition with 198.

Orr shared the spotlight with his wife, who posted a 94 to top halfway standings among women contestants.

* * *

WLLIAMSPORT, Pa., Aug. 7 (AP)—Thomas H. Richardson, president of the Eastern Baseball League, today rejected protests of the Albany, Hartford and Scranton clubs after receiving reports from the umpires who officiated at the disputed games.

Albany had protested the July 28 game with Wilkes-Barre on a play involving outfielder Maurey Jungman at first base.

Scranton lodged a protest during a home game with Hartford and the latter club filed action against Williamsport, claiming the Grays' manager, Fresco Thompson, stood in a runway adjoining the stands after being banished from the game.

* * *

AMHERST, Mass., Aug. 7 (AP)—A new record in the Double National round for women was established today by Ann Webber, of Bloomfield, N. J., when she posted a 143-979, competing against a strong field in the 60th annual National Archery Association tournament. The old mark of 143-939 was held by Jean A. Tenney, of Clear Springs, Md.

Seein' Sailin' Stars!

By a Staff Photographer

One of the most interesting battles of the week is between John Taylor Arms, III, from Central Long Island Sound, and Bob Kirkland, Quincy Yacht Club of Boston Bay, in the Star Class (above). Here is the start of the Stars off the 'Head yesterday with the class 22 hitting the line on the starboard tack en masse.

Tiller Talk

Johnny Arms Paints Pretty Pictures, Too

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 7—Young John Taylor Arms, III, is painting a yachting portrait these days off this picturesque port that his illustrious father himself would be proud to exhibit.

But Johnny's exhibit seems to be on daily display this Marblehead Race Week, and it is in the gallery of the Star Class.

Johnny, formerly a Princeton intercollegiate skipper, is using an odd brush for his paintings, at least from the artist's viewpoint, for instead of bristles at the end of his stick, there is a round nob—and this brush is called by a different title, namely a tiller.

Canvas Different

Even Johnny's canvas is somewhat different from his father's. In the first place, it is many sizes larger, and not so flat. Then, too, it is triangular in shape, in place of the conventional affair.

Undoubtedly, Johnny's seating is much more unsteady than his father's stool, for it is the rolling sea off Marblehead Neck—which makes his portraits much more difficult to picture.

Best Exhibit

But young Arms' painting is as pretty a picture as has been exhibited by any other skipper this week here. He has sailed to two firsts and a second in the numerous Star Class, and thereby gained the Eastern Yacht Club trophy, emblematic of the best exhibit in his class for the first three day's sailing.

Equals Portraits

As Johnny follows the footsteps of his artist father, he comes close to equaling his famous father's portraits in the beautiful handling of his Star boat, Andiamo V, here this week.

Fundamental Touch

Hailing from Central Long Island Sound area, his lack of knowledge of tidal currents, of wind shifts, and of the tricky sea provided here does not seem to hamper him to any great extent.

Seemingly the expert fundamental "touch" of his father with oils and charcoal has been picked up with family tradition sailing the seaways.

Arms is now making his second trip to the famous race week. Two years ago, he joined Stan Ogilvie, another Long Island Star Class luminary on the trek to this port. Johnny was not so fortunate then as he is today, but the experience from following Ogilvie around the courses here at that time must have developed him for this year's test.

Kirkland a Rival

Except for Bob Kirkland of the Quincy Yacht Club in Boston Bay, there is little competition among the rest of the 28-odd Stars. Kirkland in his first year at the helm of a Star is providing close sailing for the visiting skipper.

Lively Tussle

In fact, the two skippers are having a lively tussle for one of the week's most sought-after prizes, the Charles Francis Adams Trophy to be given the leading Star helmsman at the end of the seven days' racing.

Kirkland managed to beat Arms in the inaugural tilt last Saturday, but has dropped to second berth since then.

Today is another day for Bob, and the mere signal that it is the Boston Yacht Club day could mean that the Boston Bay skipper might paint as pretty a picture as his Long Island rival "artist."

Bishop, Martin Handicap Lowered

Ted Bishop of Woodland, Massachusetts State amateur golf champion, and Leo Martin of Trapelo, New England amateur golf champion, have been reduced to scratch rating by the Massachusetts Golf Association, according to an announcement from C. Campbell Patterson, president of the M. G. A.

Only once before in the history of the M. G. A. have there been two scratch men in the same year. Jesse Guilford and Frances Ouimet once were rated at scratch at the same time.

Previous to the present rating Bishop had a two handicap and Martin was at three.

Others who were lowered in the list are Ken Corcoran, Oyster Harbors, 5 to 3; Ray Marad, George Wright, public course, 4 to 3; M. B. Reach, Jr., Springfield, 4 to 3; Mel Demarais, Haverhill, 5 to 4; Leo Brown, Woodland, 5 to 4; Fred Hannon, South Shore, 5 to 4, and John Crew, Bellevue, 7 to 5.

Eastern Yacht Winners

25-Foot Rating Class Q. Harold S. Wheelock's Cara Mia; International Eight Meters, Charles Francis Adams' Thisbe; Cruising Club Rating Rule Class, B. Devereux Barker's Good Hope; International Thirty-Square Meters, John S. Lawrence's Moose; Manchester 18-Foot Class I, Leslie Rawding's Nipper; International One-Design Class, Frances P. Copeland's Periwinkle; Yankee One-Design Class, R. W. Hildreth's Yankee; Herreshoff S Class, Brown Brothers' Gale; Triangle Class, Benjamin A. Smith's Teaser IV; M-B Class Knockabouts, Francis H. Cummings' Sea Dog; Cohasset-Manchester 17-Footers, Curtis A. Whitney's Lee; International Star Class, John Taylor Arms' Andiamo V.

Handicap Class A, Norman Stanley's Harriet; Quincy Pirates, Morris and Kerrigan's Sally; Massachusetts Bay Indian Class, Harry Colburn's Mohawk; National 100 Class, Clark Shepard's Minx; Vagabond Class, Frederick Whittier Jr.'s Vagabond; 14-Foot Class, T. Robert Coulson's Crown Prince; Yankee Dories, Charles L. Martin's Louise; Hull One-Design Class, Robert Hoy's Skipper; Manchester 15-Footers, Robert Hooper's Perel; Annisquam Bird Class, Robert E. Lufkin's Wren; Zenith Challengers, Jay Breen's Jama; Class O, C. B. Hall's Niente; Radio Class, Russell Monahan's WHIP; Hustler Class, C. W. Cyl-Champlin's Hoodo-Witch; 16½-Foot Winabout Class, George Curry's Omaha; National Comet Class, Frank Oxnard's Smokie; North Shore One-Design Class, Charles Pickering's Yahoodi.

M. I. T. Dinghies, Thomas Gouzoule (awarded by skipper and not by boat); International Snipe Class, Richard Merrow's Don't Duck; Handicap Class B, Frederick L. Woods Jr.'s Driftwood; Brutal Beast, 1st division, Frank H. Healey, Jr.'s Sea Biscuit; Brutal Beast, 2d division, Donald Seaman's Lickety Cut; Brutal Beast, 3d division, Robert Hill's Baa-Boo; Brutal Beast, 4th division, Marjorie Allen's June Bug; 12-Foot Cat Class, John H. Blodgett Jr.'s Back First; Yankee Clippers, Richard Peach's Pirate; Fish Catboat Class, Kendall Spencer's Marlin; Cape Cod Knockabout Class, Doran Farrell's Wahoo; Herreshoff 12½-Foot Class, Nancy Wheatland's Weethree.

In two classes there were ties. These ties are to be sailed off Sunday afternoon. The ties between Clinton McKim's Mons Meg and Edward Lynch's Buddy in the Town Class and Gardner Loring's Skipper and William Loring's Phantom in the Marblehead Manchester Dinghies.

Four Complete Backfields

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 7—The Eastern College All-Stars now have 16 backs, enough for four complete backfields. Bill Tranavitch, Rutgers powerhouse, has accepted an invitation to play in the fifth annual Fresh Air Fund game against the New York Giants in the Polo Grounds the night of Wednesday, Sept. 4, according to an announcement today by Tuss McLaughry, All-Star coach.

Tranavitch, who was handicapped during most of the last two seasons by a leg injury, now is in first class condition and is working out daily at Manhattan Beach in preparation for the beginning of training a week from Sunday at New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson. Three other All-Stars, Ed Kolman, of Temple, and Frank Kristufek, of Pittsburgh, tackles, and Si Titus, Holy Cross center, are working with him at the beach, under the direction of Sid Luckman, a young alumnus.

McLaughry probably will use Tranavitch at right halfback, the position he played for the past two years at Rutgers, and also will call on him to back up the line, which is his favorite phase of football. As a sophomore Tranavitch was an outstanding offensive man, leading the Rutgers team in scoring with 90 points. After Harvey Harmon took over the coaching, big Bill was shifted to a position where his ability as a blocker would count more. He weighs 200 pounds and is physically able to stand hard going. His personal scoring record went down from 13 touchdowns and 12 extra points in 1937 to a mere 36 points in 1939. Notwithstanding, he led the Rutgers team in scoring.

Tranavitch comes from Norwood, Mass. He majored in biology at Rutgers and made a remarkable record as a laboratory technician. He is interested in teaching and coaching, but probably will play a year or two of professional football with the Detroit Lions, who have offered him a flattering contract. In addition to his football, Tranavitch has been prominent in track athletics and holds the Middle Atlantic States Conference record for the shot-put, 46ft. 5in. He has won several A. A. U. championships in this event. He is the first Rutgers man invited to play with the All-Stars.

With the squad practically complete and the opening of practice a little more than a week away, the New York Herald Tribune, sponsor of the game, is turning its attention to the business details. Public sale of tickets will begin next Monday at the Herald Tribune office, 230 West 41st Street, and the office of the New York Giants, 11 West 42d Street.

Von Cramm in Berlin Area

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm, German Davis Cup team tennis star, has been called to military service with an anti-aircraft unit in the Berlin area, a Columbia Broadcasting Company broadcast from Berlin said today.

Only Three Teams Break Eighty In Winchester Play

Two father-son combinations yesterday posted a respectable 77 at Winchester to take the lead for the first day of the 22nd annual father and son tournament. The family teams to score so well were Charles E. Mason of The Country Club and son John, and Randy Sides of Wellesley and son John.

The tournament continued today with the defending champions, Judge Joe Monahan and Joe Jr., seeking their third-straight title. Another formidable pair will be Tom Leonard and son Tom Jr., the latter having been runner-up to Leo Martin in the recent New England amateur golf championship.

Only two other teams scored under 80 yesterday, G. P. Griffith of Arlmont and son Herbert with a 78 and Dave Wilcox of Winchester and son "Tyke," who tallied a 79.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	G	AB	H	Av.
Finney	87	376	131	.348
Carey	16	32	11	.344
Williams	97	378	124	.328
Cramer	100	440	139	.315
Foxx	92	327	97	.296
Di Maggio	55	179	53	.296
Cronin	99	359	102	.284
Peacock	46	102	29	.284
Doerr	98	398	112	.281
Tabor	95	366	101	.275
Owen	20	57	12	.211
Desautels	58	183	38	.208
Spence	26	27	5	.185
Glenn	20	45	5	.111

Bees

	G	AB	H	Av.
Rowell	76	259	84	.324
Ross	96	375	118	.314
Cooney	62	188	58	.309
West	86	318	93	.292
Miller	95	353	102	.288
Moore	63	217	59	.272
Hassett	92	368	87	.236
Sisti	81	310	70	.225
Glossop	60	165	37	.224
Andrews	17	31	6	.194
Masi	47	103	19	.184
Berres	58	128	21	.164
Wietelmann	24	14	2	.143

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Grove	16	6	2	.750
Heving	25	6	2	.750
Dickman	23	7	4	.636
Wilson	27	6	4	.600
Hash	29	7	6	.538
Galehouse	20	6	6	.500
Johnson	6	1	1	.500
Bagby	24	7	11	.389
Ostermueller	19	3	5	.375
Mustaikis	6	0	1	.000
Terry	1	0	0	.000

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Errickson	23	8	6	.571
Salvo	12	6	5	.545
Sullivan	26	8	11	.421
Coffman	24	1	2	.333
Piechota	17	2	4	.333
Posedel	24	6	15	.286
Strincevich	21	2	5	.286
Javery	21	0	3	.000
Williams	5	0	0	.000
Tobin	4	0	0	.000

Queries Willkie

OMAHA, Neb. (AP)—Head Coach Maurice "Skip" Palrang, of Creighton University, a little irked after considering several Thanksgiving Day games for next year, sent this telegram to Presidential candidate Wendell L. Willkie at Colorado Springs, Colo.:

"Making up 1941 football schedule, need date of 1941 Thanksgiving. Advise collect."

Today a Year Ago

By the Associated Press

Marshall Goldberg, Pittsburgh's great back, signed one-year contract at $10,000 to play pro football with Chicago Cardinals.

Jimmy Foxx in New Role

By a Staff Photographer

Capt. Jimmy Foxx again enters the role of most valuable player by donning the catching paraphernalia to help out his Red Sox. This assignment permits more batting strength with Dom Di Maggio in the outfield, Lou Finney at first base (normally the post Foxx would hold) and Foxx behind the plate. He is shown here adjusting mask while conversing with Umpire Lou Kolls before the Red Sox-Yankee game.

Six Undefeated Skippers As Boston Takes Over Yachting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 7—Eastern Yacht Club trophy winners made plans this morning to add to their silverware as Boston Yacht Club took over Marblehead Race Week sponsorship today, and Corinthian Yacht Club marked time until tomorrow.

Rain-laden skies placed a slight damper on the fleet, for the easterly which was drifting in this morning was quite a let-down from the grand three-day sou'wester that has auspiciously marked the opening days of this year's mid-summer race rendezvous.

Eastern Yacht Club's closing day fleet yesterday of 385 boats boosted the three-day total to 1,182 boats, which is a new record for that organization and just 76 boats less than the 1937 three-day top total set by the Corinthian Yacht Club.

Only six skippers retained their undefeated status yesterday. Headed by Charles Francis Adams, who scored his seventh victory of the year over rival Eight Meters, this Marblehead Hall of Yachting Famers today sought to continue their winning streak.

Eastern Commodore

Others in the group were Commodore B. Devereaux Barker's Eastern Yacht Club flagship, Good Hope, in the Cruising Class, Ben Smith's Teaser IV in the Triangles, Clark Shepard's Minx over the "Dollar-Tens," Charles Pickering's Yahoody in the North Shore One-Designs, and petite, 12-year-old Nancy Wheatland's Wee Three in the Herreshoff 12½-footers.

None of these triumphs may be classified as flukes, especially in the heavy going yesterday. All possessed long margins crossing the finish line, and their colors deserve to be strung up the harbor's mythical flagstaff.

Adams' victory in Thisbe was going away at three minutes. Commodore Barker's margin was six seconds short of two minutes. Smith's Triangle Class domination was worth practically three minutes.

Hull-Down

Shepard's first in the "Dollar-Tens" was a real hull-down affair of almost six minutes. It would be an exception to the rule should young Shepard lose, so completely has he reigned in this class this year.

Pickering's victory in the North Shores was the closest race of the day for the undefeated skippers. He managed to "barber" John Maxner's Close Shave to the line.

Little Miss Wheatland has captured the "piazza fleet" following with her domination in the small Herreshoffs, and some of the afternoon "veterans" could probably take lessons as she pilots her little craft around the harbor in the morning.

* * *

Alfred E. Chase and his Viking broke the winning monoply of John S. Lawrence's Moose yesterday. It was the first time the Roosevelt Bowl winner has been defeated since the Thirty Square Meter series two weeks ago.

* * *

Arthur E. Ogden of the Squantum Yacht Club had raised Boston Bay hopes to a high level until yesterday with his fine sailing in the Yankee Dories. But young Ogden dropped down the ladder yesterday to 14th, as his closest competitor, Charles L. Martin and his Louise, was first.

* * *

Long the heavy weather chief of the Indian Class, Harry Coburn's Mohawk with Dartmouth's Bob Dahlrymple at the helm scored its second win of the Eastern series, and combined with a fifth, easily won that championship. Jimmy Bonney's Wiwona, oddly enough, has scored four fourths in that same class, three of them in the Eastern series, and one in the junior race Sunday when a member of his crew, Ronnie Darling, brought the boat in fourth.

* * *

Though the wind yesterday at times reached 20 and 22 knot velocity around the entrance to the harbor where all the small boats were sailing, very few capsizals were recorded, and the coast guard boats on the scene were not too busy.

* * *

Flagrant violations of starboard-port, right-of-way rules were noticed during the afternoon, and several collisions occurred because of these violations. Of course, it is much more difficult to watch boats underneath when your own boat is heeling in a smart breeze, but port tack offenders should be wary of their predicament.

Guernsey Moves Along in Maine Tennis Tourney

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 7 (AP)—Making a delayed start in the Maine amateur tennis championship tournament, Frank Guernsey, of Orlando, Fla., the former national intercollegiate king, moved into the second round yesterday. Although not playing in his best form, Guernsey, seeded second, escaped the loss of a set as he downed R. A. Cook, Montclair, N. J., 6—3, 6—4.

Only one upset was recorded, the defending doubles championship team of Hubert Hauck, Portland, and J. Blaine Gilley, Melrose, Mass., bowing out at the hands of E. P. Rynne, Lowell, Mass., and Homer Everett, Jacksonville, Fla., 6—0, 6—4.

R. C. Haire, Newport, R. I., seeded fourth, and Russell Bobbitt, Atlanta, Ga., seeded sixth, had little trouble taking second round victories from J. W. Kenney, West Boylston, Mass., and L. S. Bicknell, Tripp Lake, respectively. Haire won by 6—0, 6—1, and Bobbitt by 6—1, 6—3.

Joe Abrams, of New York, defending champion, who already is in the third round, played no singles matches yesterday, but teamed with Robert Weller, New York, to win a first-round doubles contest from Cook and David Johnson, New York, 6—2, 7—5.

Middleton Wins Junior Yachting At Indian Harbor

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 7 (AP)—Richard Middleton sailed Francis Page's Anne to victory in all three of yesterday's races of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club's junior regatta to give the home club possession of the Commodore Robert Law trophy for the sixth time in 12 years.

In fourth place at the beginning of yesterday's races, the Indian Harbor crew skippered by the 15-year-old Middleton took the first race with the Rayo of the Pequot Yacht Club, Southport, second.

The Coldspring Harbor, L. I., Yacht Club craft was second in the other races to Indian Harbor.

Final standings by points:

Indian Harbor, 23¼; Coldspring Harbor, 15; Larchmont, N. Y., 13¼; Pequot, 13¼, and Seawanahaka, 11.

Civilians Enter

When the National Rifle Matches were authorized by Act of Congress in 1902, participation was confined to the regular services—infantry, cavalry, marine corps, navy, and the National Guards of the several states and territories, including the District of Columbia.

Later on, civilian teams were encouraged to enter. This initial augmentation has developed into the present huge set-up wherein are included teams from the Naval Militia, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Organized Reserves, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, Citizens Military Training Camps and three teams from the American Legion.

From the original 40-odd teams, the entries have grown to more than 150 teams. Officials expect close to 200 teams will participate in the 1940 matches, Sept. 1 to 21st, at Camp Perry, Ohio.

The civilian influence is responsible for improved marksmanship, by opening certain matches to other than strictly military rifles, and offering an opportunity for the demonstration of individual theories directed toward the attainment of the last scintilla of accuracy.

Baseball Games

Today

National League

Brooklyn at New York
Boston at Philadelphia
St. Louis at Pittsburgh
Chicago at Cincinnati

American League

New York at Boston (2)
Philadelphia at Washington
Cleveland at Chicago
Detroit at St. Louis

Tomorrow

National League

Chicago at Cincinnati
Brooklyn at New York
Boston at Philadelphia
(Only games scheduled)

American League

Cleveland at St. Louis (2)
Philadelphia at Washington
New York at Boston
(Only games scheduled)

Swimming Meet 'Race Week' Feature

The second annual swimming meet, a feature of "Race Week" at Marblehead, will be held tonight at the Corinthian Yacht Club Pool at 8:15 p. m.

The headline event on the program of six events is the N. E. A. A. A. U. senior high board diving championship for women in which there are seven entrants.

Mary Sadowski, former champion of the Boston Swimming Association, Selda and Carol Crocker of Oyster Harbors, Massachusetts State and N. E. junior champions respectively are the real contenders. Miss Sadowski will not have it easy for the two Crocker sisters have been very consistent this past year. Marion Leary, Brookline, June Stanwood, Worcester, are others who will be threats.

The Massachusetts State 110 yard freestyle championship for women in which Gertrude Klauche, Worcester, national junior titlist and Rena Carson and Helen Carroll and Frances Howarth of the Whitin C. A. will strive for the honors.

The 100-yard back

Archie McKain Aids Newsom in Ninth Inning Against Browns—Pacific Sidelines

Detroit Leads Again With Best Pitching, Batting

By the Associated Press

After one day out, the Detroit Tigers are running on top of the American League again and big Buck Newsom is back in the win column.

The Showboat doesn't have a full head of steam yet but, with a little boost from Archie McKain, he conquered the St. Louis Browns 6-2 last night for his 14th victory of the year.

Newsom pitched seven-hit ball, but walked eight men and in the ninth inning he filled the bases with two out. McKain stepped in and fanned Walt Judnich to end the game. The Tigers assaulted three St. Louis hurlers with 11 hits, including a home run and a double by Rudy York, and sewed up the triumph with a four-run flurry in the sixth, when Billy Sullivan singled with the bases loaded.

Pitching and Batting

With Newsom again in winning stride after his thumb injury, the Tigers appear to have the best pitching in the league and the records show without question that they have the best batting—not excluding the Boston Red Sox or anybody else.

On that basis, the pennant prospects of the Tigers looked as rose-ate today as any club holding only a scant half-game lead could expect.

The Cleveland Indians divided a double-header to back out of the momentary margin they had assumed Monday. Lefty Thornton Lee of the Chicago White Sox pitched his second successive two-hitter to whip the Tribe 5-1 in the first game, but Cleveland edged out a 3-2 decision in the nightcap with Bob Feller saving the game for Johnny Allen. Feller came in with two out and two on in the ninth. Jeff Heath dropped a pop fly to let in two runs, but Bob got the next man.

Hudson's One-Hitter

It was another day of good pitching all around and no losing team collected more than three runs.

The best twirling was a one-hit performance by Sid Hudson, Washington's big pickup from the class D Florida State League, who had pitched another one-hitter earlier in the season.

Hudson shut out the Philadelphia Athletics 11-0, missing a no-hitter when Sam Chapman singled in the seventh. He had the help of a 13-hit offensive to which he personally contributed a two-run triple. Jim Bloodworth and Gee Walker hit homers.

The New York Yankees fell apart at the seams again as they dropped their fourth straight game, 8-3 to the Red Sox. Boston made 14 hits and was aided by two Yankee errors during a three-run rally that broke a tie in the seventh.

Pirates Triumph

None of the first division clubs in the National League got into action yesterday, and the Pittsburgh Pirates took advantage of the lull to beat the St. Louis Cardinals 3-1 and move into a tie for fifth place. Ken Heintzelman gave nine hits to the Redbirds, but he struck out six and squelched a ninth inning threat by fanning two batters. A second scheduled game was halted by darkness.

The Boston Bees, who couldn't win themselves a few days ago, plastered a double defeat on the Phillies 3-0 and 12-2 for Philadelphia's sixth straight setback. Manuel Salvo shutout the tail-enders in the first game with four-hit hurling and in the nightcap Lefty Joe Sullivan kept seven hits spaced while his mates blasted out 15 safeties. Ed Miller hit a home run in each game.

'Catching On' —By Pap'

BUDDY
ROSAR
— IS GETTING HIS CHANCE WITH THE YANKEES NOW
DICKEY CAN'T LAST FOREVER
IT IS BETTER TO GIVE THAN TO RECEIVE
HE SAT ON THE YANKEES' BENCH LAST SEASON WAITING FOR BILL TO SLOW UP
A HARD and TIMELY HITTER, ROSAR LED THE INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE BATTERS WITH NEWARK IN 1938
PAP'

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With the pennant races rapidly approaching the vital stages, the Yankees are getting no place fast.

The failure of the Yankees to show anything like the form which enabled them to dominate the major league show leaves Manager Joe McCarthy with no alternative but to start shaking up his line-up. The Yankees still are a strong ball club but they seem hopelessly mired in a general slump. They may bounce back into the thick of the fight but if they are to be a factor in the chase they will have to come to life in a hurry.

It wouldn't be fair to single out any individual on whom to lay the blame for the Yankees' failure. The failure is too general. But Bill Dickey has played such an important role in the Yankees' past successes that it does seem logical to assume that his inability to match his form of other years has hurt the team's chances. The fact that he was forced to work while handicapped with minor injuries while his replacement, Buddy Rosar, was on the sidelines, did not help him to regain his old effectiveness.

One of the first things McCarthy did when Rosar was fit for duty behind the plate was to bench Dickey. Rosar, a hard-hitting, capable catcher, fits well into the picture and things would not be half bad but for failures in other departments.

McCarthy's hands are tied to some extent by the rule prohibiting other teams in the league from trading with the champions. About all he can do is to juggle his players around and get help from the Yankees' farms. The latter course involves a great risk because most of the candidates lack sufficient major league experience. The leader of the Yankees has won his spurs as a great manager but the current crisis is certain to test his mettle as it has never been tested before.

—Pap'

Hal Surface Victor Over Van Horn 2-0

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 7 (AP)—Welby van Horn, the boy who was going to make everybody forget about Bill Tilden last year, is just an interesting topic of speculation this season.

Welby did nothing to remind the spectators of Tilden yesterday when he bowed out of the Eastern grass courts tennis championships before Hal Surface, Kansas City veteran. He lost 6—0, 6—3, and that's just an indication of how he has been going this year.

Last summer he came from nowhere to earn fourth national ranking after losing to Bobby Riggs in the final of the national singles. Before that he'd ust been No. 2 in the junior rankings, but his 1939 feats earned him appreciation as the brightest prospect of all the youngsters.

In spite of this year's reverses—or because of them—Van Horn still is causing a lot of talk among tennis players and fans. Surface, who has seen a great many good players, contends that Van Horn's game is not essentially a good one. Hal says Welby has to get hot to win, in contrast to such sound players as Riggs, Don McNeill and Frank Kovacs, who can experience off days and still play well enough to win. Surface, in fact, is touting McNeill as the next national champion.

It was no great surprise that the veteran won yesterday. For Surface showed signs at Southampton last week that he was getting back near top form. A paint salesman in the off season, Hal played little during the winter and has been getting into shape on the present tour. He never has been ranked higher than seventh, in 1938, but he isn't likely to drop lower than his present No. 12 spot.

Hal needed only 30 minutes to beat Van Horn, capturing 14 points in a row in one part of the first set and 12 of the last 14.

There were no other upsets in the second round of either the men's or women's divisions. Riggs and McNeill won handily from Ronnie Lubin and Larry Dee. Advancing with them were Hank Prusoff, Bitsy Grant, Gil Hunt, Joe Hunt, and Gardnar Mulloy. Dorothy Bundy, Sarah Palfrey, Pauline Betz, Helen Bernhard, Gracyn Wheeler and Virginia Wolfenden were among the women winners.

Athlete-Aviator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Capt. James Rae of the University of Michigan basketball team is an accomplished aviator and spends much of his spare time flying. Rae, a Toledo product, is also a member of the track squad.

Northwest Prepares Meet For Star Women Swimmers

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—One of 1940's substitute Olympic Games events will be staged in the Northwest soon, when the national A. A. U. women's senior outdoor swimming and diving championships get under way Aug. 16-18 at Jantzen Beach Pool in Portland.

Leading women aquatic stars from the entire nation are entering this meet, which will give double honors to the winning competitors. Added to the regular A. A. U. awards, winners will be designated as the 1940 American Olympic swimming and diving team, and will be given Olympic emblems and certificates.

Although the assemblage will be national in scope, a group of young girls from Portland's Multnomah Athletic Club will attempt to bring the team title to the host city for the first time.

These Portland girls are too young to be called "women," yet are equal in ability to the leading women swimmers in the nation. In the Rose City they are called "Cody's Kids," for their coach, Jack Cody, takes care of them as a father might.

Young Star

Star of the Portland team is 14-year old Nancy Merki, outstanding free style swimmer and already a national champion. Brenda Helser, Joyce Macrae, Anne Cooney, Berniece Lindsay, and Suzanne Zimmerman are other Multnomah girls seeking national honors.

They have already proved their ability as Coast champions, for the Multnomah team scored 55 points in the Women's Pacific Coast A. A. U. Championships, while the nearest competitor had only 17 points.

One of the first entries to be received by local A. A. U. chairman Aaron Frank was from Doris Brennan of Providence, R. I., defending champion in the 300 meter individual medley race. Miss Brennan will represent the Olneyville Boy's Club Auxilliary.

Other early entries include Patty Aspinall from Indianapolis, another 14-year old girl who is national 220 yard indoor breast stroke champion; Edna Soltysiak from Providence; and two Massachusetts women, Dorothy Leonard from Worcester, and Ruth Howarth from Whitinsville.

Renew Rivalry

The diving field promises another renewal of the friendly rivalry between Marjorie Gestring of Los Angeles and Helen Crlenkovich of San Francisco. Miss Gestring won the 10 meter springboard championship at the 1936 Olympic Games, and was supreme in the United States until Miss Crlenkovich dethroned her last year.

However, Miss Gestring won high platform honors in 1939 while finishing second in the springboard event, and now hopes to win both titles. Margaret Reinhold of Lakeland, Florida, is another outstanding diver who will compete.

* * *

A bright orange booklet from athletic publicity director Bud Forrester of Oregon State College foretells the rapid approach of the 1940 football season. Inside this booklet are all the facts and figures about Coach Lon Stiner's hopes and ambitions for the coming grid year.

The brightness of the cover indicates the way the Oregon Staters feel about their football. They think that this is the year. Nineteen lettermen are returning from the 1939 team that won nine games, tied one and lost one.

A hard schedule and a weak center of the line may handicap the Beavers, however. Four trips must be made to California to play Southern California, U. C. L. A., California, and Stanford, and one trip is scheduled for Seattle, where the Huskies are ready to pounce on the Oregonians.

Graduation took regular center John Tsoutsouvas and all-Coast guard Eberle Schultz, and replacing these two men will be a problem.

Publicity spreader Forrester takes opportunity to publish again the recent record of Coach Lon Stiner. In the last four years O. S. C. has defeated Oregon four times, and Washington and Washington State three times each. Against the California teams the Beavers have not fared so well, showing a tie and three losses with Southern California, three ties and a loss with U. C. L. A., one win and three losses with California, and two wins, a loss and a tie with Stanford.

* * *

A pitcher who is proud of his hitting! That's Dick Barrett, one of the leaders of the Seattle Rainiers. The other night after Dick had chalked up his sixteenth victory against only three losses, he was proudly strutting around the Rainier dressing room.

But it wasn't his pitching that made him happy. It was the fact that his batting average was nearing .300, that he had hit safely in 11 successive games, and had made 10 hits in the last 18 times at bat.

Iowa Coach for All-Stars

CHICAGO, Aug. 7 (AP)—Iowa's Eddie Anderson is the "peepul's choice" to lead the college boys against the Green Bay Packers, pro football champions, in the annual All-Star game in Soldier Field, Aug. 29.

A throng of 5,881,130 cast votes in the nationwide coaches' poll, rolling up an almost unprecedented margin for Anderson in tribute to his amazing success in 1939, his first year at the Hawkeye school.

Anderson's four assistants on the All-Star staff will be Don Faurot of Missouri, Buck Shaw of Santa Clara, E. E. (Tad) Wieman of Princeton and Lowell (Red) Dawson of Tulane, each of whom led the poll in their respective sections.

High Point Total

Anderson received 4,168,514 points. Faurot ranked second in total points with 2,943,541. Wieman received 858,754 points; Shaw, 850,946, and Dawson, 845,822.

The five coaches, all of whom have accepted the All-Star assignment, will gather at Northwestern University next Sunday to greet their All-Star squad of 67 players, senior headliners of 1939, and lay plans for the practice drills.

Practice begins next Monday, the same day Coach E. L. (Curley) Lambeau calls out his Packers to prepare them for the challenge of the collegians.

The six-game series, originated by the Chicago Tribune in 1934, now stands all square, the All-Stars having won twice, lost twice to the pros and tied two games. The New York Giants, then pro titleholders, defeated the collegians last August, 9 to 0, on three field goals before 80,000 spectators.

Included on the squad which Anderson will handle are four of his Iowa stars of last year, among them Nile Kinnick, the great Hawkeye halfback who led the players' poll with more than a million votes.

Elmer Layden of Notre Dame was the head coach of the All-Stars a year ago and his assistants were Slip Madigan, then of St. Mary's, Bob Neyland of Tennessee, Carl Snavely of Cornell and Harry Stuhldreher of Wisconsin.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Alphonse and Gaston Act

In the Cincinnati dugout the other day, Morrie Arnovich, who often plays left field for the Reds, was talking with Billy Myers, who tours shortstop and vicinity. The outfielder was seriously trying to come to an understanding on fly balls hit just over the infield.

"If you think you can get it," said Morrie, "yell for me to stay away."

"Sure," nodded Myers.

"But if you don't think you can catch it," Arnovich went on, "let me know and I'll help you with it."

"Now wait a minute," Billy said. "If I think I can get the ball, I'll shout. If you think you can, you shout. That's all we've got to remember."

Jimmy Wilson, who was sitting near by and listening to the conversation, started to laugh. "And while you guys are doing an Alphonse and Gaston act, Werber will run over and catch the ball."

* * *

Now that the pennant-bound Cincinnati club no longer has the services of Will Hershberger, big Mike Dejan will take over the chief pinch hitting role for Bill McKechnie. This is providing, of course, the Southern Association rookie does not bat himself into a regular outfield berth.

Dejan compiled a brilliant slugging record with the Chattanooga club and the Cincinnati crowd is predicting a great future for him in the National League.

Long Home Run

According to Bill Brandt, who directs the National League Service Bureau, Mike hit .449 in his first 23 games at Chattanooga and had a .404 average on July 4, with 75 runs driven in and 17 homers. One of his four-baggers cleared a 480-foot centerfield fence.

Back in 1935 when Dejan started with Joplin, he was a southpaw pitcher. But his speed and power quickly converted him into a $30,000 rookie, which is the amount the Reds paid for his delivery.

With Chattanooga, Mike benefited by the coaching of Kiki Cuyler, a well-known figure in the National League. It may be that the 20-year-old recruit will follow in the footsteps of Ruth, Terry and other well-known hitters who started their diamond careers on the mound.

* * *

Among the pitchers recently brought in from the minors by the Brooklyn Dodgers, who hope to catch the Reds in the National League pennant race before Oct. 1, is Ed Head, a right-hander from Elmira.

Head's story is particularly interesting because he started out in baseball as a left-handed hurler, but when injured in an automobile accident, was forced to change to the other arm. That he should reach the majors after such an experience is indeed remarkable. Most hurlers throw one way from childhood, yet never make the grade.

Raised on Farm

Head was brought up on a farm in Monroe, La. At the time of the accident he was 15 years old and the star southpaw of his high school nine. But he was not discouraged. Back on the farm he picked up stones as he walked about and threw them with his right arm. It took him many weeks, but eventually he became fairly accurate. One afternoon he put on a uniform and pitched an amateur game with such success that he again took up baseball seriously.

Now, as a member of the Dodgers, Head is only 20 years of age. His record at Elmira was 12 won and seven lost and he was the leading strikeout artist in the Eastern League. One of his triumphs was a 13-inning shutout.

National Schedule

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—Dates for playing off tie and postponed games and other schedule changes are announced by the National League.

(All doubleheaders unless otherwise designated.)

At Boston—Aug. 11, Brooklyn; Aug. 14, New York; Sept. 10, Cincinnati; Sept. 12, St. Louis.

At Brooklyn—Sept. 1, New York.

At New York—Aug. 18, Philadelphia, Sept. 5, Boston; Sept. 10, St. Louis; Sept. 15, Pittsburgh.

At Philadelphia—Aug. 6, Boston; Aug. 8, Boston (one game); Aug. 11, New York (one game moved down from Aug. 9); Sept. 5, Brooklyn (one game); Sept. 6, Brooklyn; Sept. 7, Boston; Sept. 15 and 16, St. Louis.

At Pittsburgh—Aug. 6, St. Louis; Aug. 11, Chicago; Aug. 22, New York; Aug. 30, Philadelphia (one game); Sept. 1, St. Louis; Sept. 21 and 22, Cincinnati.

At Cincinnati—Aug. 11, St. Louis; Aug. 26, Philadelphia.

At Chicago—Aug. 25, New York.

At St. Louis—Aug. 16, Pittsburgh; Aug. 18, Cincinnati; Aug. 25, Boston; Aug. 26, Boston (night game).

Ann Webber Has a Clear-Cut Lead for National Honors

AMHERST, Mass., Aug. 7 (AP)—Ann Webber of Bloomfield, N. J., set the scoring pace for women archers yesterday in the 60th annual National Archery Association tournament at Massachusetts State College by winning the Single National and Single Columbia events from strong fields.

Miss Webber posted 75-566 in the Columbia Round yesterday afternoon to capture that event after she had upset defending champion Jean Tenney, of Clear Spring, Md., in the Single National event in the morning.

Miss Webber's Columbia Round mark set a new all-time National Archery Association record, shattering the previous high of 72-552 set last year by Mrs. Beatrice Hodgson, of San Pedro, Calif.

Her double victory gave her a clear-cut lead of 1,032 points in the race for National championship honors. Mrs. William H. Jackson, of Newark, N. J., who finished second in the Single National and tied for third in the Single Columbia, was in second place with 971 points and Miss Tenney held the third spot with 958.

Marvin T. Schmidt, of Chicago, who captured Monday's clout shoot, led the men archers in the first York Round with a total of 138-816, defeating Russ Hoogerhyde, of Northbrook, Ill., five times national champion, who finished second with a point total of 126-756. Defending titlist Pat Chambers, of Portland, Ore., finished far back with 128-652.

Fred Folberth, of Cleveland O., was leading the junior boys, and Mary Thompson, of Phoenix, Ariz., the junior girls in the two events held in their classes, with other tests yet to come.

First York (Maine)—Won by Marvin T. Schmidt, Chicago, 138-816; second, Russ Hoogerhyde, Northbrook, Ill., 126-756; third, Carl Strang, Dearborn, Mich., 136-706; fourth, Walter D. Perry, Blawnox, Pa., 129-705; fifth, William A. Sterner, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., 127-695.

Single Columbia (women)—Won by Ann Webber, Bloomfield, N. J., 73-566 (new all-time record, bettering previous mark of 72-552, set by Mrs. Beatrice Hodgson, San Pedro, Calif., in 1939); second, Jean Tenney, Clear Spring, Md., 72-536; tied for third between Mrs. W. H. Jackson, Newark, N. J., and Edith Russell, Bloomfield, N. J., 72-528.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

(Results Aug. 6)

International League

Newark 4-15, Syracuse 3-3.
Buffalo 6, Jersey City 3.
Montreal 8, Rochester 1.
Only games.

American Association

Columbus 4, Toledo 3.
Louisville 8, Indianapolis 4.
St. Paul 4, Milwaukee 1.
Kansas City 5-2, Minneapolis 2-1.

Pacific Coast League

Los Angeles 14-2, San Diego 5-1.
Oakland 4, Seattle 2.
Hollywood 7, Portland 5.
San Francisco 3, Sacramento 2.

Texas League

Beaumont 1, Dallas 0.
Houston 5, Fort Worth 0.
Oklahoma City 7, San Antonio 2.
Tulsa 6, Shreveport 2 (11 innings).

Southern Association

Birmingham 7-3, Atlanta 3-6.
Memphis 8, Knoxville 7.
Nashville 4, Little Rock 2.
Chattanooga-New Orleans, rain.

Eastern League

Scranton 1-4, Hartford 0-0.
Albany 9, Williamsport 6 (one game rain).
Binghamton 6, Elmira 3.
Wilkes-Barre-Springfield (3) rain.

Seeded Players Meet in Fourth Round at Culver

CULVER, Ind., Aug. 7 (AP)—Youthful seeded tennis players lived up to their reputations yesterday, driving through early rounds of the National junior and boys' tournament at Culver Military Academy.

Today's matches will tell a different story, however, since eight of the 12 seeded juniors meet in the fourth round of singles play.

Bobby Carrothers, No. 2, from Coronado, Calif., was the only seeded junior who did not get onto the courts yesterday. He meets Fred McNair of Annapolis, Md., today.

Jim Brink, of Seattle, Wash., seeded No. 1 among the boys, did not play singles yesterday, but teamed with Bob Falkenburg of Hollywood, Calif., to take a doubles match from Tom Barber and Peter Schuttler, both of Glencoe, Ill., 6—2, 6—0.

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	63	33	.656	...
Brooklyn	58	40	.592	6
New York	51	43	.543	11
Chicago	52	50	.515	14
St. Louis	47	48	.495	15½
Pittsburgh	47	48	.495	15½
Boston	35	61	.365	28
Philadelphia	32	62	.340	30

Results Aug. 6

Boston 3, Philadelphia 0.
Boston 12, Philadelphia 2.
Pittsburgh 3, St. Louis 1.
Only games played.

American League

	Won	Lost	PC.	GB
Detroit	62	41	.602	...
Cleveland	61	41	.598	½
Boston	55	46	.545	6
Chicago	50	48	.510	9½
New York	49	49	.500	10½
Washington	45	57	.441	16½
St. Louis	43	61	.413	19½
Philadelphia	39	61	.390	22½

Results Aug. 6

Boston 8, New York 3.
Detroit 6, St. Louis 2.
Chicago 5, Cleveland 1.
Cleveland 3, Chicago 2.
Washington 11, Philadelphia 6.

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T	H	A	M	E	S		D	O	M	B	E	Y		
H	A	R	E		M		R	H	A	L	E			
O	N	E		P	I	P	E	S		M	I	L		
M	D		A	R	K		W	E	E		A	L		
A		F	L	Y	E	R		N	A	B		O		
S	A	I	L		O		S	T	R	A	W			
		G		B	R	A	V	E		O				
A	S	H	E	R		D		T	W	I	G			
U		T	W	O		S	A	T	I	N		O		
S	R		E	O	S		P	A	N		A	B		
T	O	P		K	E	R	R	Y		E	L	L		
I	S	I	S		A		I		A	N	T	I		
N	A	P	L	E	S		L	O	N	D	O	N		

It's fun to eat at restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor

Today's Woman

The Christian Science Monitor
August 7, 1940

The Bryants Receive a Call From Bassariscus

One of the Thrills of Park Service Life Is Solving the Mystery of Such a Night Prowler

By Amy C. Bryant
Women in the Wilderness—4

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

My first acquaintance with Bassariscus was in the middle of the night, in our home in Grand Canyon National Park. I had been wakened by an unusual sound. But not hearing it again, I had turned over to sleep. Then came my husband's voice, "Did you hear something?" A sleepy "Yes" from me, trying to discourage any further conversation. Soon we heard a distinct scampering and pattering of little feet. The quandary in each of our minds was the whereabouts of the sound—in attic, basement, or closer still.

Again we heard it, this time even nearer, which brought from the head of the house a dramatic whisper: "It's in this very room!" Needless to say I was fully awake at that.

We turned on the light and glanced around. We saw nothing unusual. My husband leaned over to look under the bed. He exclaimed: "There it is! It's a Bassariscus. I can see his large eyes and his pointed ears and his bushy tail!" All of which would have sounded very well to another natural scientist. But for me "it" might have been as big as a mouse or as big as the whole space under the bed. I pictured the latter. So when my husband told me to lean out my side of the bed and look under, I declined with fervor—not favoring the possibility that "it" might jump out my side while he was obstructing the other.

Dashed for the Door

Bassariscus, what with the conversation, the light, and the commotion above him, decided that "discretion was the better part of valor" and made a dash for the open bedroom door. I fell back on my pillow with a sigh of relief. Bassariscus was neither a mountain lion nor a coyote, nor even a mouse. In the flash that I saw him, he looked like a small cat with a very large tail. Nevertheless, the next night my bedroom door was definitely closed.

The following evening when the head of the house went to the garage to get wood for the fireplace, he announced having seen our prowler in the woodpile, one of this tribe's favorite hangouts, he said. He also enlightened me with the fact that this little wild animal is found only in the southwestern states.

The third evening, in the kitchen for my final drink of water before retiring, I placed three pears and an apple on a plate and left them on the sink for my husband's before-breakfast snack. I happened to be the first one in there the next morning; yet an empty plate stared at me from the sink board. I knew the feelings the Three Bears must have had when they saw their porridge bowls after Goldilocks had been to their house. When my husband arrived on the scene, at my cry of dismay, he exclaimed: "There's just one answer to that! It's Bassariscus again! But he couldn't possibly have eaten them all!" Whereupon we began a fruitless search. However, the kitchen door was kept carefully closed thereafter.

Thereby Hung a Tail

On another evening we were entertaining a guest in the living room. I was idly glancing around when, out in the entrance hall, I saw a long tail hanging down from the shelf-like top of the hall closet; and what a beautiful tail! At least fifteen inches of it. Just a series of black and white fluffy rings. I called the attention of the two men to it, and in the hush of the ceased conversation we heard the faintest little nibbling sound. We watched for several minutes but the tail was all that we could see, a large Mexican basket on the shelf keeping the rest of the body hidden.

Suddenly we saw the tail rise and disappear. After waiting several minutes I tiptoed over to the hall closet, mounted a stool and peeked over the edge. On moving the Mexican basket I didn't find Bassariscus, but I did find two pears and a piece of apple skin!

At least part of the mystery was solved. But how, oh how, did that little animal carry heavy, bulky things like pears and apples up a perpendicular wooden wall? It just didn't look reasonable. But there, what hadn't been eaten, was the fruit to prove it.

Another Mystery

From the beginning there had been another mystery. Where and how did he enter the house? We had exhausted all probabilities, we thought. Later that same evening the tail appeared again. Some wood in the fireplace gave a particularly loud crack which caused Bassariscus to jump to the log eave above him—our hall and living room have beamed, vaulted ceilings—and disappear once more. The two men immediately arose and went outdoors to hunt for his mode of entry. They found a small hole high up under the broad eaves against a log rafter, a typical front door for animals of his ilk.

For several nights in succession we had glimpses of him up on the shelf; then one evening we decided to tempt him down, so we placed two or three pieces of apple on the rug near the hall. When he arrived later, he looked down from his height at the floor with keen interest. Evidently his nose was telling him things as well as his eyes. He walked back and forth a time or two and then, although we thought we were watching pretty closely, suddenly we saw his head peeking out from under the pleats of the davenport slipcover. We saw nothing and heard nothing, yet there he was. Such legerdemain!

A Beautiful Creature

By then we were fairly holding our breaths, so anxious were we to have him show himself. He poked his head out many times, but it seemed to take more courage than he could muster to expose his entire body and get that piece of apple. Finally, drafting enough courage from somewhere, he sneaked noiselessly out from under, giving us a perfect, unrestricted view of his whole ensemble. And what a beautiful creature he was with his little pointed nose, his cat-like ears, his big night-seeing eyes, around which were white rings making them look larger yet, his dainty little feet, his lithe, low-slung body and his plumy coon-like tail which almost eclipsed his body. At last I was seeing him face to face! But not for long! For with a sudden burst of bravery he ran for the apple, grabbed it in his mouth and dashed back to his haven under the davenport. In plucky little spurts he acquired the other pieces.

From that time on we placed prunes, or pieces of apple or pear, out on the floor for him each evening, putting them closer and closer to our feet. He seldom failed us, and became tamer and tamer in our presence.

Came for Christmas, Too

On Christmas night, when many of the gifts still lay under the tree, he went after a large fruit cake wrapped in cellophane. He tried several times to pull it away but it was too heavy. I was demurring, but my husband said, "Oh, let's see what he'll do." He came back once more, evidently determined to do something about it, for he opened his mouth wide—and he can open his mouth very wide indeed—and made a prodigious grab and pull. The whole cake was still too heavy, but a beautiful chunk of my Christmas fruit cake went back to his haven with him that time. Needless to say, my husband's leniency notwithstanding, I hurriedly removed all remaining temptation from the little fellow's path.

During one of the many evenings we watched him, we finally saw him get down from the shelf to the floor. After experimenting a few times, he made a short jump from the shelf to the front door lintel, walked across that narrow ledge, and then, with a front and back foot on either side of the door frame, walked head first, very slowly, down that perpendicular board, jumping to the floor about two feet from the bottom. Seeing that feat alone was worth all the food we'd given him and much more.

Nicknames Will Not Do

Bassariscus! Why do we laden him with such a lengthy cognomen? Has he no other? Yes, he is a ring-tailed cat (looking something like a small coon without a mask), a "miner's cat" or sometimes erroneously called a "civet cat." We have tried different names on him but none of them stick, for with that long, beautiful plumy tail floating out behind him as he walks daintily along, his bearing demands something dignified; it demands Bassariscus.

We hope in good time that he will bring Mrs. Bassariscus in to see us, and if we continue to be good to him—who knows? He may bring in all the little Bassariscuses to make our acquaintance—or at least to let us give them a free meal.

This is the fourth of six Wednesday articles.

Union Pacific Railroad Photo

Mrs. Amy Bryant, who describes for us today an amusing episode in her experience as a modern woman in the wilderness, is the wife of Harold C. Bryant, now acting superintendent of Grand Canyon National Park. To keep up a correspondence with these wilderness homemakers is something of a feat, so we have discovered in the course of preparing this series of articles. Mr. Bryant, for instance, was recently detailed to get the new Kings Canyon National Park in California started and on its feet, and our letters had to find their way by slow stages to where the Bryants were camping out there, as shown in the circle at the top of this page. In the picture just below the circle, Mr. and Mrs. Bryant are showing the enormous size of the pine cones to be found in Kings Canyon. At the right is a view of Grand Canyon from Transept Canyon on the North Rim. Mrs. Bryant has brought up a family of four in surroundings like this, and it is to such scenes that the Bryants return when they "go home." Mrs. Bryant's son Herwil is now with the Byrd expedition at Antarctica.

Club Finances Home for Aged

By Ethel M. Eaton

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In a beautiful old house on one of Dorchester's wide, shaded streets, the Ladies' Unity Club, Inc., of Dorchester, Massachusetts, quietly carries on its work. This small group of women—seventy-one, to be exact—owns and maintains this house in order that needy, aged people may enjoy the comforts and many of the luxuries of a happy home.

Back in the eighties, when a mere handful of women met in one another's homes every week to sew for the poor, the group was known as the Tuesday Benevolent Club. With the money raised at bazaars from the sale of aprons, lace tidies, and pincushions—which the club members made at these Tuesday meetings—they purchased groceries, clothing, and fuel for the poor in the vicinity.

As they worked on together year after year, one of their number, Mrs. Anna Osgood, had the inspiration to enlarge their scope. She urged that they work to establish a home where a few aged people, in need, could be cared for as long as they lived. The other members of the club concurred heartily; and in the next few years their output of handiwork so increased that they got together the sum of $1,000.

Proved Successful

Mrs. Osgood was made president, and held that office for nine years. A fine old house was purchased. It was furnished with the aid of friends; and the first occupants were admitted. The membership of the club gradually increased. And in the course of the years the venture proved to be singularly successful—in spite of severe financial reverses during the war.

The next president of the club showed herself to be a woman of unwavering purpose and tireless energy. Her seven years of leadership brought the club to a sound financial basis.

By this time the home had definitely outgrown its quarters. It had been remodeled from time to time in order to take in "just one more," and now the limit of its capacity had finally been reached. It became necessary to find a more spacious house—which resulted in the purchase of the old mansion the home now occupies. Mr. Neil Osgood, grandson of the founder, aided generously in the work of remodeling and furnishing the new home, and it was formally opened in March, 1931, as the "Anna Osgood Home for Aged People."

The newly incorporated project had an advisory board—consisting of nine men who stood high in the business and professional activities of the town, and six members of the Ladies' Unity Club. A house maintenance committee was formed; another committee was assigned the responsibility of caring for the grounds; and a committee of admission was formed to pass on applicants' references and to take over details regarding admissions to the home. This orderly division of responsibility made for efficiency in administration of the project.

Inspiring Place to Visit

A visit to the home is inspiring. One is impressed by the cheerful, homelike atmosphere that pervades the house. There are flowers everywhere. And it is noticeable that the spirit in which the home was built has imbued those who live there.

Obviously, the income derived from the admission fees does not cover actual expenses, nor begin to provide the little luxuries which make the place so livable. It is still the work of the Unity Club members to raise further funds, as their sisters of the fancy-work era did. But today it is done by card parties, rummage sales, penny sales, and baked-bean suppers.

So far as can be observed, no detail has been overlooked in the effort to provide a comfortable home life for these old people. Mrs. George Wahn, the president, is carrying on the fine tradition of her predecessors, giving without measure her time, energy, money.

This is the eighth of a series of articles on women's club projects.

Wife of Governor General Has Vital Job

By Corolyn Cox

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa

"Just what is the job of a Governor General's wife?" I recently asked an Aide-de-Camp at Government House in Ottawa

"She has no specific job," he replied. "That's just the trouble. Each one has to make her own job."

And he explained that, though the Governor General of Canada is the personal representative of His Majesty the King, his wife does not represent the Queen. Officially she is just "Her Excellency"—respected wife of His Excellency, the Governor General.

Governors once governed. Now, in the dominions, they are—practically speaking—chosen by the Prime Minister of the dominion in question. And they give Royal Assent to such bills as duly pass both Houses of Parliament.

The Governor General is not allowed to enter the House of Commons, but performs his ceremonies in the Senate. His wife may appear in the Senate Chamber with him, but she may not sit on the dais on which his throne is placed. She occupies a high-backed chair on a lower level.

When She Is Royal

But there sometimes arises the question of a wife who is herself a member of the Royal Family. Royalty must not be seated on a lower level! For instance, when the Princess Louise, daughter of Queen Victoria, came out to Canada as wife of the Marquis of Lorne—a special throne chair was carved for her; and she took her place on the Governor General's dais beside her husband.

At the beginning of the last world war, Canada's Parliament Buildings were burned to the ground in a mysterious fire still generally believed to have been a sabotage job. In the Senate Chamber of the New Parliament Buildings in Ottawa, a "single-seat" dais was erected. Thus it happened that when the King and Queen visited Canada, last year, it was necessary to construct, for the use of Queen Elizabeth, a new dais large enough to hold Princess Louise's throne chair.

This space is now occupied by another Royal wife—the Princess Alice, granddaughter of Queen Alexandra and wife of the Earl of Athlone, Canada's new Governor General. The Earl of Athlone is the brother of Queen Mary.

Since her arrival at Ottawa the Princess Alice—known and loved for her past service to the Empire—has had no difficulty in "making a job" for herself. Indeed, her problem today is how to crowd into hours she has largely filled with war work, the official duties required of one in her position.

Fortunately Canada is intensely democratic, especially when it comes to official ceremonies—a fact that is always a great surprise to outsiders, particularly visitor from below the line.

Any Resident May Call

Any resident may call on the Governor General and his Lady by going either to the front door of the Official Residence in peace time, or, now that the war is on, to a police office in a small building near by, and signing the register. In due course he or she will receive cards to some tea or reception.

Wives of former Governors General have gotten behind one phase after another of the country's cultural activities. One loved gardening, and encouraged flower shows and competitions for amateurs. Another put her influence behind a Little Theater movement.

It remained for the last incumbents, Lord and Lady Tweedsmuir, to reach the all-time high in the success of their occupancy of Government House. Lord Tweedsmuir, with the vision of a successful author and newspaper man, perceived what valuable publicity for Canada he might make his post provide. Wherever he traveled, the press was sure to go. Throughout his service in Canada he deliberately turned the spotlight on every corner of this vast country. He put his own hand to the plough in farm competitions, ate grilled steaks by campfires in the Arctic Circle, opened up a new Provincial Park in British Columbia that was named after him, called the attention of the world, to what is in Canada.

Lady Tweedsmuir

No less successful, and even more unusual, was the "job" that Lady Tweedsmuir made for herself. She shared her husband's understanding of all these possibilities, and, though more hemmed in than he by prejudices and traditions, managed quietly to get rid of an amazing number of them.

It is a rule, irksome to most incumbents of Government House, that no Governor General or his wife may ever go out at all, not even for a walk round the estate, without a companion. Always, in the past, when the Governor General's wife attended meetings of women's organizations, luncheons, and other functions, an Aide-de-Camp marched along in spic-span uniform, probably with a sword dangling! Lady Tweedsmuir quietly achieved the substitution of a Lady-in-Waiting for this ever-present Aid. Aids must be smart, correct, and in uniform. Nothing could be better calculated to chill a gathering of country women! Moreover, Lady Tweedsmuir chose for her companion a charming, smiling Lady-in-Waiting—who made it her business to know and greet the lesser known women of Canada.

It was assumed by the public that Lady Tweedsmuir organized the Women's Institutes of Canada. This assumption proves a point the Tweedsmuirs so well understood. As Lady Tweedsmuir often pointed out—Canada herself started the organization of its countrywomen, and Great Britain merely followed after. But the fact that Lady Tweedsmuir attended meetings of individual branches of the Institutes all over the Dominion of Canada, covering miles upon miles of bumpy back roads rather than miss one meeting, introduced the Institutes to many Canadians who had never heard of them before.

She went even further. She asked the members to have tea with her at Government House. As one farm woman put it to me the other day, "Why, we never thought of Government House in Ottawa meaning anything to us—till Lady Tweedsmuir came. We just imagined it existed for what they call the social set. We weren't interested in it. But now we feel it is our Government House!"

So you see—governor generals' wives do have a real "job" after all.

Lemon Dainties for Hot Days

For a good old-fashioned lemonade, remember three rules. Use fresh juice and plenty of it. Use ice, and more ice. Sweeten to suit the taste of each person—not too much sugar for those who like it sour; more sugar for those who have a sweet tooth. Follow the recipes given below, and you will bring many refreshing changes to the family menu this summer.

Lemonade

Nothing is more refreshing than plain old-fashioned lemonade. For each person allow:
1 lemon
1 to 3 tablespoons sugar or honey
1 cup cold water
Ice

Extract lemon juice. Add sugar to taste. Stir to dissolve. Add water. Serve over ice in large glasses. Garnish with lemon slice on rim and a slice of orange if desired.

Lemon Fizz

Make lemonade with carbonated water.

Lemon Float

Add to lemonade a dip of lemon sherbet or Lemon Frozen Cream (recipe given here).

Lemon Shake

Shake together well:
¼ cup California lemon juice
¼ cup sugar
½ cup milk
½ cup crushed ice (4 cubes).

Lemon Ginger Flip

1 California lemon, extract juice
½ California orange, extract juice
Sugar to taste
Crushed ice to fill ½ glass
Combine and fill glass with:
Ginger ale
Add
Bit of shredded lemon peel.

Lemon Eggnog

1 egg white, beaten stiff with
1 tablespoon sugar
1 egg yolk, beaten well with
2 tablespoons lemon juice and
1 tablespoon sugar
Milk

Fold three-fourths of the egg white with sugar into yolk mixture. Pour into a tall glass and fill with milk, almost to top. Stir well. Top with remainder of egg white. All drinks for which recipes are given above are in quantities for one only.

Lemon Frozen Cream

(Makes 1 quart)

2 eggs, beaten until lemon colored
½ cup sugar
½ cup light corn syrup
2 cups top milk (or 1 cup milk and 1 cup coffee cream)
¼ cup California lemon juice
1 teaspoon grated lemon peel.

Add sugar gradually to egg until mixture becomes thick like custard. Combine with other ingredients. Freeze in refrigerator tray at lowest temperature until stiff. When frozen, remove to bowl and whip with an electric or hand beater until light and creamy. Return quickly to freezing tray. Finish freezing. One stirring is all that is needed. Hold at middle control for serving.

A lemon cup or basket serves Frozen Lemon Cream attractively. Cut lemon peel halfway down fruit in strips. Remove pulp. As each shell is filled with frozen mixture, place it in freezing tray. Keep there until ready to serve.

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Commerce and Finance

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Business and Industry

Aircraft Stock Is Purchased By Atlas Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—An increase of more than 102,000 shares of aviation stocks in the portfolio of the Atlas Corp. in six months was disclosed by the investment company's report for June 30.

The heaviest acquisition among the aircrafts, compared with the Dec. 31, 1939, report, was 34,000 shares of Curtiss-Wright Stock with the second largest 30,000 shares of Northrop Aircraft. Other aircrafts added to the holdings included Bendix Aviation, Consolidated Aircraft, Douglas, Lockheed, Glenn Martin, Republic Aviation and United Aircraft.

Atlas also increased its General Motors holdings by 12,500 common shares.

The investment company reported indicated asset value on June 30 of $11.43 per share of its common stock, compared with $11 a share on June 30, 1939, and $12.80 a share on Dec. 31, 1939.

Floyd B. Odlum, President, wrote Atlas stockholders enactment of the federal bill for regulation of investment firms "should remove a cloud of doubt and uncertainty that has been over the investment company field for some time."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Atlas Corporation mid-year report just issued discloses a profit for the six months period of $3,920,055, of which $553,331 was the balance remaining from interest, dividends and underwriting fees, after deducting operating and corporate expenses, and the remainder was net realized profit on sale of securities.

The corporation's assets include $13,128,507 or approximately 23 per cent in cash, a general portfolio of quoted securities valued $25,141,066, and $16,429,540 in nonconsolidated controlled companies.

In the latter category, the largest single item is the common stock of Ogden Corporation, created in the reorganization of the Utilities Power & Light Corporation. Other special holdings include Bonwit Teller, Inc., and Franklin Simon & Company, Fifth Avenue department stores, the Montgomery & Sutter Building Company of San Francisco, and Albert Pick Company, a hotel and restaurant supply house.

Steel Rate Seen Holding High Level; Output Is 91 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Further gains in the steel industry are seen this week, with production estimated a half point higher at 91 per cent of capacity, according to the magazine Iron Age. This brings operations closer to the peak rate of recent years, which was 94½ per cent the last week of November, 1939.

"It now appears," the magazine states, "that all possibility of a seasonal dip in steel production has passed. If the British are not defeated, there is every prospect that near-capacity operating rates will prevail in the industry over the remainder of this year at least.

"Although national defense requirements are accumulating and will be a much more important factor soon, they do not compare as yet with the tonnages being taken from the United States by Great Britain.

"The importance of British buying in the current steel situation is indicated by the fact that orders are aggregating 500,000 to 600,000 tons a month."

"Steel companies," according to the review, "are receiving much heavier inquiries for steel required for defense projects. These include semi-finished steel and bars for munitions, plates for shipbuilding, structural steel for hangars and other Government structures, sheet piling and many other products.

"Pig iron production is approaching the almost record-breaking output of last fall. The July total of coke pig iron was 4,053,945 net tons compared with 3,818,897 tons in June and 4,220,536 tons in December last year, the highest level since 1929.

"Scrap markets show a firmer undertone. There have been advances on some items, but The Iron Age steel scrap composite remains unchanged at $18.17, a slight decline in the Pittsburgh average being offset by a like rise at Philadelphia."

Hard Coal Finds Broader Market

NEW YORK (AP)—A war-time drop in imports of foreign fuels and increased shipments to Canada have helped broaden the market for Pennsylvania's hard coal, the Anthracite Institute reported.

"Anthracite markets are broadening and the anthracite industry is moving forward on a sound basis," said Louis C. Madeira, 3rd, executive director of the institute.

"This is in spite of the fact that annual shipments of Pennsylvania anthracite are running only at the rate of approximately 50,000,000 tons per year compared with a normal of approximately 75,000,000 tons 15 years ago. The low point of this industry's production occurred about two years ago at the 43,000,000-ton level."

Imports of Russian and British coal into New England, he said, have fallen to about 200,000 tons annually from 600,000 while exports to Canada have increased about 300,000 tons. Larger home demand in many states also was noted.

Increases Business

Capt. E. V. Rickenbacker

Eastern Air Lines Earnings Double First Six Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Eastern Air Lines earned $733,925 or $1.32 a share during the first six months of 1940, after providing $431,302 for depreciation and obsolescence and $279,000 for Federal income tax, Captain E. V. Rickenbacker, President and General Manager announced.

Earnings of the half year which ended June 30 more than doubled the net gains of the first six months of 1939 when a profit of $363,416.41 was shown after a provision of $368,897 for depreciation and obsolescence and $123,000 for Federal income tax.

Despite an increase of more than 125 per cent in the provision for Federal income tax as well as a substantial increase in the provision for depreciation and obsolescence, earnings for the second quarter of 1940 were $222,346 as compared with a profit of $130,290 for the same period of last year.

In every category of revenue strong gains were made during the first half of this year as compared with the first six months of last year.

Passenger revenue amounted to $4,298,980, a gain of 57 per cent. Air mail revenue totaled $943,247, an increase of 11 per cent. Other (net) revenues amounted to $173,388, representing an increase of 33 per cent over the corresponding first six months of last year. Total revenues amounted to $5,415,615 as against $3,719,816, representing an increase of 46 per cent.

Revenue passengers carried totaled 158,059, a gain of 50 per cent. Revenue passenger miles flown amounted to 79,339,867, a 59 per cent increase. Revenue miles flown totaled 7,366,817, an increase of 42 per cent.

During the first six months of this year 2,384,773 mail pounds were carried, an increase of 21 per cent. Mail pound miles flown totaled 1,291,141,000, a gain of 19 per cent. Air express pounds carried totaled 567,395, an increase of 25 per cent.

Natural Gas Is To Extend Pipeline

NEW YORK (AP)—Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America announced contracts had been let for major extensions to its pipeline system.

Construction to be carried forward includes:

1. Extension of facilities to Northern Illinois and Wisconsin markets not now served with natural gas, and

2. New pipeline facilities extending into the Texas Panhandle and Hugeton gas fields.

The new construction, bringing gas from Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, will double the existing pipeline facilities and serve large markets in Illinois, Wisconsin and other states, it was said. No immediate public financing in connection with the construction is contemplated, as funds are to be provided by the companies holding ownership in the pipeline concern.

Ntaural Gas Pipeline is jointly owned by Cities Service Company, Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company, Texas Corporation, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Southwestern Development Company, Public Service Company of Northern Illinois, Columbian Carbon Company, and Commonwealth Edison Company. Headquarters are in Chicago.

Eastman Kodak Cuts The Price on Film

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—The Eastman Kodak Company announced price reductions in both positive and negative 35-millimeter film, or what an executive termed "our Hollywood product."

The company's desire to assist the motion picture industry in recuperating from the loss of foreign markets due to war was cited by an official as influencing the reduction, which is "Kodak's contribution to savings in production costs."

Effective Aug. 1, negative film will be reduced a half-cent to 3½ cents per foot. Positive film, on which is the movie print shown in theaters, drops from 1 cent a foot to .85 cents.

Defense Tax Law Ready For Final Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—A piece of key defense legislation, providing for an excess profits tax, a five-year amortization of plant expansion costs and a suspension of the Vinson-Trammell profits limitation act, is on its way to swift Congressional action, following its drafting by a House Ways and Means Subcommittee.

Urged on by President Roosevelt and by the National Defense Advisory Commission as a means of encouraging national defense production, the new legislation provides that companies may compute their excess taxable profits either on rise in its net income over its average 1936-39 net income or on any increase in its rate of return on its capital above the average rate of return during 1936-39. The company may choose whichever method results in the lowest tax.

Amortization Plan

The five-year amortization plan, embodied in the bill, follows recommendations made by the defense commission and would permit a plant to write off the cost of any plant expansion, undertaken for national defense purposes and duly certified as such, in a period of five years. This is considerably under the period now allowed and would mean that a manufacturer could use some of his excess profits for this purpose instead of turning them over to the Government in taxes.

The Vinson-Trammell Act, whose suspension is called for in the bill, limits profits on all federal, naval, and aircraft profits. It is felt that the new excess profits regulations would take care of such contracts, would simplify a manufacturer's task and would permit him greater profits.

Still further aid to private industry, which will engage in defense production, has come from the Treasury Department which said that contractors who borrowed money to acquire additional facilities would be able to include interest on this money in their cost column.

Provides Income

Explanations by committee members revealed that the proposed legislation, in addition to providing incentive to defense production, would bring the Government an estimated $300,000,000 this year and $500,000,000 a year thereafter.

The first alternative contained in the bill as regards excess profits taxes provides that a company would first determine if its 1940 profit exceeded the average 1936-39 profit by at least $5,000, which is permitted as a flat nontaxable deduction. An added credit of 8 per cent is allowed on new capital, while a reduction of capital would entail a reduction of its credit by 6 per cent of productive capital.

The second alternative provides for a maximum excess profits credit of 10 per cent on the invested capital and a minimum credit of not less than 6 per cent on the first $5,000 of invested capital plus 4 per cent on the remainder of the invested capital. Between these minimum and maximum limits a company could determine its credit equal to its average rate of return during the 1936-39 period.

Tax Rates Listed

The tax rate on a company's profits, excluding the $5,000 deduction and above the average 1936-39 profit, would be as follows: A tax of 25 per cent on net income not in excess of 10 per cent of excess profits tax credit; a tax of 30 per cent on income of not less than 10 per cent and not more than 20 per cent of the credit; a rate of 40 per cent on all income in excess of 20 per cent of the credit.

Greater profits under the new set-up than under the Vinson-Trammell act would be in order, it is said, since the Vinson-Trammell act originally provided for a 10 per cent profit limitation on warship contracts and a 12 per cent profit limitation on aircraft. Moreover, ship-building speed-up bills had reduced the profit limitation to about 8 per cent.

Power Output Gains Further in Week

NEW YORK (AP) — Electric power output increased for the fourth time in a row during the week ended August 3 and came within hailing distance of the record high set last December, the Edison Electric Institute said.

Latest production of 2,604,727,000 kilowatt hours was .1 of 1 per cent greater than 2,600,723,000 in the preceding week and 12 per cent more than 2,325,085,000 a year ago.

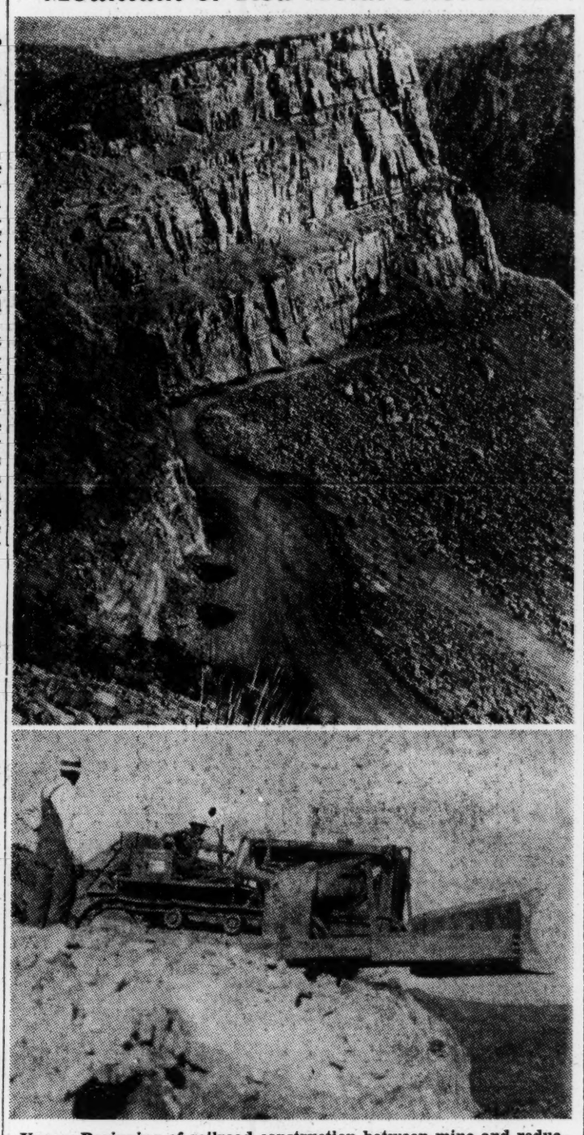
Percentage gains over a year ago, according to major geographic areas, were reported as follows by the Institute:

New England 3.4, Middle Atlantic 8, Central Industrial 17.5, West Central 14.9, Southern States 15, Rocky Mountain 21.5, Pacific Coast 3.7.

Celanese Corp. Earns $2.86

NEW YORK (AP) — Celanese Corp. of America reported net profit for the first half of 1940 totaled $4,522,580, equal after charges and taxes to $2.86 a common share, compared with $3,027,774, or $1.73 on common, in the comparable 1939 period. Dr. Camille Dreyfus, president, told stockholders in the report, "the demand for your company's products continues in excess of its capacity to produce." Plants are at Cumberland, Md., and Pearisburg, Va.

Mountain of Red Metal Uncovered



Upper: Beginning of railroad construction between mine and reduction works. Lower: Bulldozer working on road construction.

Phelps Dodge Corp. Removing Veritable Mountain of Copper

MORENCI, Ariz. (AP)—With a $30,000,000 expenditure, Phelps Dodge Corporation is removing a veritable mountain of copper—one of the greatest reserves of the red metal in the United States.

Already the cap of the mountain—20,000,000 tons of rock and earth—has been stripped away to uncover the 300,000,000-ton ore body—and this is only the beginning.

Production in 1941

Actual production from the huge open pit mine on the edge of this town, is not scheduled until Dec. 1, 1941. By that time more than four years will have been spent in cutting the hill away from the ore body, constructing a smelter, mill powerhouse and other plants, a railroad and hundreds of homes for workers.

A graphic picture of the development's pre-production magnitude is given by Phelps Dodge's estimate of the cost of preparing to recover the ore:

Advance stripping	$5,360,500
Pit equipment	5,930,000
Mill and water supply	9,450,000
Smelter and power plant	7,100,000
Miscellaneous	919,000
Total	$28,760,000

The 700-foot-thick ore body, estimated to contain 6,500,000,000 pounds of copper, has been reached, and the last layers of waste rock and earth are being stripped away.

A contract for concrete work on the mill and smelter has just been awarded. Work will begin immediately and is expected to be completed by May 1, 1941. The concentrator and smelter will be capable of handling 25,000 tons of ore daily.

Spectacular Operation

Destruction of the mountain to expose the wealth of copper is the most spectacular operation of the development. For three years giant shovels have bitten into the top of the hill, trucks and trains hauling away and filling canyons with the tons of rock and earth.

It is estimated that eventually 460,000,000 tons of waste and ore will have been removed—100,000,000 more tons of earth than was taken from the Panama Canal.

The pit from which the copper will be taken is 6,000 feet long and 4,000 feet wide. Railroad tracks on which the ore will be hauled to the smelter wind up out of the great hole on circular levels.

More than 1,300 men are at work on the project.

The mountain of copper is part of a range which in the last 50 years produced approximately $187,500,000 in mineral wealth—and was thought to have been exhausted.

In War or Peace, Fire Insurance Business Fundamentally Unchanged

In times of war as in times of peace, the conduct of the fire insurance business is subject to comparatively no fundamental change, according to a booklet entitled "Fire-Marine and Casualty-Surety Stocks," a non-technical discussion prepared by MacKubin, Legg & Company, members of the New York Stock Exchange.

"There is no need to endeavor to compare the insurance business in America under possible wartime conditions with the insurance business in Europe when various countries are at war because it is inconceivable to imagine that the same conditions could exist in the United States as in Europe," continues the study. "However, even when a country such as Spain was torn by civil strife, its people and the nation divided, and when the home offices of insurance companies were separated from their branches, the new business survived and faced remarkably few major problems."

Referring to the possible effect of severe inflation on casualty-surety stocks, the booklet declares that little information is available because no such condition ever has existed in this country and conditions might not be comparable to those which heretofore have existed in other countries.

"Such data as there are on this subject seem to indicate that they could probably survive the crisis and rapidly regain their former financial strength. Taking the experience of German companies, as an example, losses on certain types of risks remained exceedingly low during the worst stages of inflation. Premium volumes rose enormously and expense ratios remained well in line, so that underwriting profits were made. In France, however, it is said that a study of five companies between 1913 and 1929 showed that the market value of their stocks, relative to 1913, more than doubled the 1913 gold value. The past record of insurance share prices would seem to support the theory that market values follow premium volume. Insurance companies are automatically benefited as insurable values rise," states the booklet.

Public Offerings Well Below 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offerings of new securities increased during the week ended Aug. 1 to $30,676,079, compared with $22,081,000 the previous week, and with $63,807,196 in the 1939 period, Poor's Publishing Company reported.

Although the total was well below the average weekly volume of the preceding month, the demand for new money increased, accounting for 84 per cent of the week's offerings. New stock issues were the largest in three months.

Comparisons follow:

	This Week	Year Ago
Municipal	$17,896,080	$50,260,830
Public Utility	.....	.....
Railroad	.....	.....
Industrial	3,700,000	.....
Miscellaneous	.....	2,500,000
Stock	9,079,999	11,046,346
Total	$30,676,079	$63,807,196

Woolworth Sales Higher

NEW YORK (AP)—F. W. Woolworth Co. reported July sales increased to $24,507,300 from $24,340,150 in July last year, a gain of .7 of 1 per cent. Sales for the first 7 months of the year expanded to $170,542,574 from $163,089,508 in the comparable 1939 stretch.

New Sales Tax In Britain May Be Permanent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—No aspect of British finance is being more debated both in Parliament and among the general public than the Purchase Tax which the Chancellor of the Exchequer has introduced to cover part of the colossal expenditure of the war during the present financial year.

With a total expenditure of "at least £2,667,000,000"—and expert opinion emphasizes the "at least"—it is not surprising that Sir Kingsley Wood had to find new ways of obtaining money. Direct taxation has been increased almost to its economic limit (e. g., income tax is 7s. 6d. in the £ and increased surtax), and there is little to be obtained from taxing luxuries, so that the only alternative was either capital levy or compulsory saving or the new form of indirect taxation through the purchase tax.

New Levy

The purchase, turnover or sales tax, however, one may wish to describe it, is something new in British taxation, and it is probable that its very newness is a cause for suspicion among many people. But even after due allowance has been made for the conservatism of the British nature, strong opposition is also forthcoming from many sides. Since Sir Kingsley Wood has not yet supplied full details as to his scheme, it is evident that these criticisms are based upon the working of such a tax elsewhere.

The critics have the experience of some states and municipalities in the United States and of thirty other countries throughout the world as their guide. They maintain that like all other forms of indirect taxation it is economically and socially unjust, since the burden will fall unequally and lead to greater sacrifices and hardship on the part of the poorer sections of the community. On the other hand, they cannot but admit that fiscally it should be successful, since it is a simple way of obtaining substantial revenues, e. g., 20 per cent of the total revenues of Germany and France are derived from such a tax.

The tax, therefore, satisfies the first conditions which have to be fulfilled in a national emergency such as a war, namely, that it will supply a substantial amount of revenue and at the same time limit civilian demands upon production, that is, reduce consumption and so help toward preventing inflation.

Affect the Poor

That the new tax will strongly affect the poorer classes seems clearly indicated from the Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement that it will be "substantial" and "widely applied." This is generally taken to mean that it will apply to many necessaries of life. In fact, it is very probable that the exemptions will be much like those granted under the various United States schemes. It is considered probable that textiles and wearing apparel will be among the industries most badly affected.

Though the tax can be administered rather easily, it is realized that much organization work will be necessary to make it really effective. Two methods of collection have been mentioned. In the one case it may be collected by the seller in the form of increased price according to a sliding scale, or it may be passed on to the purchaser directly, and he will have to pay in the form of some token of nominal value. This latter system used so effectively e. g. in New York to cover special expenditure such as unemployment costs will probably be the one adopted here. In this connection it is easy to see that the decimal system eliminates many difficulties in calculation, since it is easier and quicker to reach the result when the tax is a definite percentage of the cost of the article.

Among the other technical difficulties mentioned is that of the definition of a "wholesaler" which undoubtedly will be important in determining the incidence of the tax.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's task is an unenviable one, and he has to do for Britain what many Continental countries had to do after 1919 when their resources were considerably depleted and they were faced with inflation. The position, according to one expert, is similar to that in Europe after the Napoleonic wars, when there were no other fiscal possibilities other than to stop the coaches in each village and levy tolls upon them. Since, however, communications have improved, Sir Kingsley Wood has been left with nothing else than having to levy a general toll in the form of a purchase or turnover tax.

Between Two Stools

This new tax according to The Economist "like other indirect taxes falls between two stools. If in the attempt to produce large revenue it is levied on necessaries it is unfair and regressive in its incidence—if otherwise then little revenue will be obtained. The purchase tax is an interesting and ingeniously contrived newcomer to the fiscal gallery; but it is not a major contribution to the problem of paying for the war."

The purchase tax is a newcomer introduced in a national emergency, as was the income tax in 1798 at the beginning of the Napoleonic wars. The income tax has become a mainstay of direct taxation in Britain, and there are already people who maintain that indirect taxation will benefit in the same way from this new tax, long after the present national emergency has passed.

Upward Trend Seen In Cost of Living

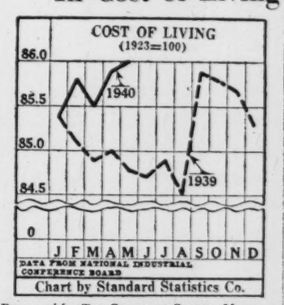


Chart by Standard Statistics Co.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The cost of living has topped the 1939 high reached soon after the start of the war last September and a slow but persistent upward trend is expected to continue.

Unit to Survey Latin American Retail Trade

NEW YORK (AP)—Edward R. Noble, Under-Secretary of Commerce, approved formation of the Retailers Advisory Committee to survey production facilities for retail goods in Latin America and recommend additional means for supplying the United States market.

Saul Cohn, President of City Stores Co., was named Chairman of the committee and a group of prominent retail merchants and merchandising experts were selected for membership. The committee will be a part of the Inter-American Development Commission, a government agency of which Mr. Noble is Chairman.

Main purpose of the advisory committee, Mr. Cohn said, would be to arrange for production in Latin American nations of many consumer goods formerly supplied by Europe.

The United States, according to plans, will supply machinery and technical assistance necessary for large-scale manufacturing. The southern nations will be enabled to expand their industrial economy and at the same time acquire dollar exchange.

The plan, said Mr. Cohn, is basically part of current efforts to weld economically the western hemisphere.

U. S. manufacturers will not suffer competitively, Mr. Cohn said, because the goods to be produced—such as ceramics, linen goods and certain types of glass—will largely replace articles in the past supplied by Europe.

Members of the committee will make a 2-month tour by air starting in mid-September of Chile, Peru, Brazil, Argentina, Guatemala and Mexico to survey existing facilities and lay a base for expansion.

World Tin Output Sharply Above '39

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—World tin production in June, 1940, is estimated at 19,600 tons, an increase of 2,100 tons compared with the previous month, according to figures released by the International Tin Research & Development Council. The total production in the first half of the current year was approximately 102,900 tons, compared with 63,200 tons in the corresponding period of 1939.

The exports from the countries signatory to the International Tin Agreement, and the over-and under-exports at the end of June are given below in tons of tin:

	April	May	June	Over(+) and Under(—) exports End June
Bolivia	2,705	3,098	3,261	—10,000
Malaya	3,830	6,809	7,928	—293
Neth East Indies	2,215	2,721	3,162	+ 658
Nigeria	929	947	861	+1,474
Thailand	1,232	1,322	1,786	—367

Belgian Congo, French Indo-China not yet available.

Tin consumption in the United Kingdom totaled 15,740 tons in the first six months of 1940, against 10,341 tons in the first six months of 1939, showing an increase of more than 52 per cent. United States deliveries increased by 68½ per cent from 30,000 tons in the first half of 1939 to 50,609 in the first half of the current year.

World stocks of tin, including smelters' stocks and carry-over were 41,211 tons at the end of June 1940, compared with 40,783 tons at the end of May and 39,368 tons at the end of June 1939.

At the meeting of the International Tin Committee held on July 8, the tin production quota for the third-quarter of 1930 was revised from 100 to 130 per cent of standard tonnages and this revised rate will remain in force for one year from July 1, 1940.

The higher rate of production provides for the accumulation of a reserve stock of 75,000 tons of tin in the United States of America.

Fuller Brush Sales Set New Record in Half Year

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—President Alfred C. Fuller of the Fuller Brush Company informed the board of directors the company set a new all-time high mark for volume of sales for the first six months of 1940.

He said gross sales aggregrated $9,040,262 as compared with $8,067,574 for the same period in 1939, an increase of over 12 per cent over last year's total which was the previous all-time high.

The company also added 125 employees to its pay roll, bringing the total to 800.

Plane Makers Will Expand Plants 70 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Backlogs of the primary plane producers are more than keeping pace with accelerated deliveries, according to an analysis in the August issue of the magazine Aviation. The following table gives the latest approximate unfilled orders of 14 primary companies:

Unit: Million Dollars

Bell	22	Gruman	9
Aviation Corp.	5	Lockheed	140
Boeing	47	Martin	110
Brewster	44	North American	54
Consolidated	97	Republic	15
Curtiss-Wright	200	United	200
Douglas	140	Vultee	15

The defense program as it now stands, the magazine states, is understood to call for $500,000,000 in aircraft plant expansion. Anticipating the increased demand for military planes, seven major West Coast aircraft producers will expand present manufacturing floor space by at least 70 per cent to a total of approximately 8,200,000 sq. ft. Eight months ago the nation's entire aircraft-making capacity was only 6,000,000 sq. ft.

The air transport industry continues to record new highs in both traffic and earnings, according to the analysis. Early reports indicate that the air lines in June operated more than 100,000,000 revenue passenger miles for the first time in their history.

Air travel for the first six months of 1940 was the heaviest on record, approximately 60 per cent greater than in the similar 1939 period.

Reflecting this increased revenue, aggregate earnings of the fifteen major air lines totaled around $2,000,000 for the first half of 1940, as against $500,000 in the same period last year. All but two or three companies were operating at a profit as the summer season of heavy traffic opened.

U. S. Sends Groups To Latin America For Rubber Surveys

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — In co-operation with Latin American republics, the United States Department of Agriculture is combing the western hemisphere from Vera Cruz, Mexico, to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for new sources of rubber.

Though the United States gets practically all of its rubber today from the Dutch and British East Indies, agriculture officials here estimate that under average conditions large areas of the Americas could be in rubber production within 10 years. Rubber specialists believe there are millions of acres in tropical America as well adapted to rubber production as the 8,000,000 acres in the Far East.

As late as 1910 the tropical Americas furnished at least half the world's rubber. Then "plantation rubber" from the East began to forge ahead. The war in Europe has revived interest in American supplies.

With a $500,000 appropriation from Congress, the Department of Agriculture has sent out three exploration parties, one, headed by O. D. Hargis, rubber specialist formerly with the International and Goodyear rubber companies in Malaya, Sumatra and Central America.

Another party headed by Dr. Mark Baldwin, soils expert from the Bureau of Plant Industry, is covering northwestern Central America as far north as Vera Cruz, Mexico.

A third party, led by Dr. E. C. Stakman, head of the Department of Botany and Plant Pathology at the University of Minnesota, is on its way to survey an area covering the headwaters of Amazon tributaries—an area east of the Andes in Colombia, Peru, Brazil and Bolivia.

Results of the rubber survey and experimental work that follows will be available to any American republic and to both large and small growers, the Department of Agriculture announces.

Average Copper Price Rises

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering and Mining Journal said the average price of copper, net at Atlantic seaboard refineries (about .225 cent under Connecticut Valley), advanced during the week ended July 31 to 10.579 cents a pound from 10.379 cents the previous week.

UNION TANK CAR COMPANY

CHICAGO, Ill., August 6, 1940

The Board of Directors of Union Tank Car Company has declared a quarterly dividend of Forty-five Cents (45c) per share on the outstanding Capital Stock of the company, payable September 3, 1940, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 16, 1940. Checks will be mailed by The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, Transfer Agent.

C. W. HOCHETTE, Secretary

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Lafayette 5700
111 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540

Cambridgeport Savings Bank
Incorporated 1853
Central Sq., Cambridge
Deposits Received by Mail
INTEREST BEGINS AUGUST 10

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	250,000
Previous day's sales	289,890
1940 volume to date	135,590,025
1939 volume to date	130,587,422

Stock Market Is Indefinite; Trading Dull

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—Share prices moved timidly along a narrow path today with transactions few and far between.

Small-fraction variations in either direction were standard toward the final hour. Trading was at a rate of less than 250,000 shares.

Whether Great Britain could withstand the shock of the German attempt at invasion, generally believed to be impending, was the outstanding question.

Traders spoke frankly of a lack of intention to do much business until the English Channel campaign develops.

Representative of the general market movement were the various positions assumed by the steels during the day. U. S. Steel and Bethlehem, for example, moved by fractions both below and above yesterday's levels from time to time. The same applied to Union Carbide, General Motors, and Montgomery Ward. Generally on the downside were du Pont, Eastman, Westinghouse, and Southern Railway.

Many curb shares held static, with slight declines for such as Chesebrough, Community Public Service, American Gas & Electric, U. S. Plywood, and New England Telephone.

Australian Bonds in Demand

A few corporate and Australian issues provided most of the action on the upside of the bond market today.

Lehigh Valley Coal 5s of 1944 jumped 13½ to 49 on news that court approval had been received for the Lehigh Valley Railroad's voluntary plan for interest reduction and extension of debt maturities. Part of the coal company's debt is guaranteed by the railroad.

Some corporate obligations were up fractions to more than a point near the final hour but minor losses were the rule.

Dealers said the flurry of buying in the Australian list was started by rumors that some of the New South Wales bonds outstanding would be retired through sinking fund operations, despite war-time exchange restrictions.

New South Wales 5s of 1957 jumped 3 to 55¼. Also up in a brisk turnover were Australia 4½s and 5s and Queensland 7s.

Some Latin American issues extended previous gains, including Sao Paulo stamped 7s of 1940 and Buenos Aires 4⅜s.

Down a little in the domestic divisions were Baltimore & Ohio convertible 6s, Erie 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Northern Pacific 4s and Pacific Gas 3¾s. Portland General Electric 4½s and Southern Pacific 4½s advanced fractions.

U. S. Treasury issues mostly traded at small declines.

Wool Sales Small But Australian Position Cleared

Weekly Wool Review

Raw wool is selling in small lots now and again, despite the apparent slipping of the market into a state bordering on to indifference. Mills appear to have satisfied their immediate needs and are not particularly interested in taking on new commitments.

Good French combing length, fine territory wools, in original bags, are selling around 81 to 83 cents, scoured basis. Buyers show some interest in country-packed three eighths and quarterblood bright fleece wools, around 37 to 38 cents a pound, in the grease, delivered East. Some lots are selling around 38 cents, but most holders refuse to sell at less than a 39- to 40-cent basis.

Uncertainty that has prevailed in the market for some weeks because of persistent reports of increased competition of Australian wool, is considerably appeased with the news that actually is going on is negotiations to store a large quantity of Australian wool here as a "strategic reserve," for the account of the British Government. It has been rumored for weeks that the United States Government was to buy large lots of Australian wool, but the latest information from Washington indicates that there are not sufficient storage facilities in Australia and New Zealand, with a new clip about to come on the market.

Also, the wool, being here, might eliminate the need of the United States Government taking over the domestic clip, should war come, because of the available large surplus of Australian wool from which to draw.

About 250,000,000 pounds of Australian wool are said to be involved in the plan under negotiation between the British Government and the National Defense Commission. Boston wool men were assured through the Boston Wool Trade Association that Government officials are giving full consideration to protection of the entire domestic wool marketing industry.

Coca-Cola Operations at Peak

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—Coca-Cola Co. announced its June quarter operations were the largest of any three months in the beverage company's business, yielding net profit applicable to common stock of $8,584,503, or $2.15 a share, compared with $8,254,421, or $2.07 a share, in the like 1939 period. Directors declared a dividend of 75 cents a common share, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 12. The company paid the same amount July 1.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	1	57¾	57¾	57¾	A'g 6
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	47	47	47	A'g 6
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	2	5¾	5½	5½	— ¼
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	2	18	18	18	
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	1	13	13	13	Jul 30
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	3	40¾	40¼	40¼	— ⅜
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	½	½	½	
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	5	4½	4½	4½	
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	A'g 6
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	1	14½	14½	14½	A'g 6
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl 1½e)	9	21⅜	21	21	— ½
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (½e)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	A'g 5
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	150½	150½	150½	— ½
14	8¾	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jul 30
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	A'g 5
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	2	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	64	64	64	
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (½e)	3	32½	32	32	—1
16	11	Alpha Cem(¾e)	3	12½	12½	12½	Jul 25
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ¼
18	9½	Amal Leath pf		10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jul 19
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	3	41	41	41	+ ½
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	2	14	14	14	A'g 5
75	41¾	Am Airlines	4	57⅞	57¼	57⅜	— ⅜
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	1	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ¼
9¾	5⅛	Am Bosch	4	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	1	24½	24½	24½	A'g 6
23¾	2⅛	Am Cable & R	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
116½	87	Am Can (4)	3	54	54	94	— ¼
177	164	Am Can pf (7)	2	176	176	176	+1
33⅛	18	Am Car & Fdy	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
51¾	34	Am Car pf	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ¼
23½	13½	Am Ch&C (.80e)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	105	105	105	Jul 25
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	3	118¾	118¾	118¾	A'g 5
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¾e)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jul 31
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	1	5	5	5	A'g 6
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¾e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	A'g 2
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅝	1½	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 10
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	A'g 5
24¼	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	1	11½	11½	11½	A'g 6
28¼	10¾	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	A'g 6
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ¼
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1a)	2	26½	26⅜	26⅛	— ⅜
6⅜	3	Am Hide & Lea	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ¼
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	28	28	28	Jul 19
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	3	54¾	54⅛	54⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	15⅝	Am Ice	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	A'g 2
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	3	22	22	22	
6⅝	1	Am Internat'l	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
45	30	Am Inv Ill(1.35e)	4	30	30	30	M'y24
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	+1½
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
63	38	Am Loco pf (3k)	1	52½	52½	52½	—1½
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	3	12	11½	11½	— ¾
33⅜	13¼	Am M & Metal	2	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	A'g 5
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅜
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	90½	101⅜	90½	Jul 11
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	7	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ¼
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (33⅜k)	1	50	50	50	
54	28¼	APL$5pf 2.81¼k)	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	A'g 6
10⅜	4¾	Am Rad & St S	7	6⅛	6	6⅛	
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	9	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
60	48¼	Am R M pf(4½)	3	67¼	66¼	66¼	Jul 31
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	1	8½	8½	8½	
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	1	7	7	7	A'g 6
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1½e)	6	36	35½	35⅜	— ⅝
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	2	134¾	134½	134¾	A'g 5
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	56	56	56	+ ½
33⅜	19½	Am Steel F (¾e)	2	23½	23¼	23½	— ¼
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (1½e)	1	12	12	12	A'g 5
17¼	11	Am Stove (¾e)	1	13½	13½	13½	A'g 6
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	A'g 1
93	73½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	75	75	75	
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	5	161⅞	161½	161⅝	— ⅜
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	1	76	75⅝	76	+ ¾
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	5	77¾	77⅜	77⅝	+ ⅛
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	144½	144½	144½	— ½
53¼	23⅝	Am Type Fdrs	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	12	9	9	9	
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	90	90	90	A'g 6
12	6	Am Woolen	10	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	A'g 6
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
45½	35	AmZinc ppf 3¾k	1	40	40	40	Jul 30
32	18	Anaconda (¾e)	8	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	1	25	25	25	A'g 3
22⅜	12½	Anchor H (.30e)	2	15¼	15	15¼	Jul 31
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	2	9	8¾	8¾	A'g 1
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 2
35½	23	Arch-D-M (.70e)	1	27½	27½	27½	A'g 5
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf 7)	1	102½	102½	102½	Jul 31
7⅜	4	Armour Ill	14	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill pr pf	2	40	39¾	39¾	A'g 6
68	58½	Arm Ill pf		68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (¾e)	1	30½	30½	30½	— ½
11	6⅛	Arnold C (½e)	2	8	8	8	— ¾
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	3	5½	5½	5½	
80	68½	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	68½	68½	68½	Jul 18
85	49½	As DG2pf(13¼k)	2	67	64¾	67	A'g 1
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	35	35	35	+ ¾
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	1	49	49	49	
23½	9⅜	Atl Coast Line	6	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	1	9½	9½	9½	A'g 3
22½	9¼	Atl G & W In pf	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jul 22
27½	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	6	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109	109	109	A'g 6
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	6	7⅛	7	7	+ ⅛
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	45½	45½	45½	A'g 3
80½	57	Atlas Pow (1½e)	1	62¾	62½	62½	A'g 2
8⅜	4	Atlas Tack	1	5½	5⅜	5½	A'g 6
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	2	2⅛	2	2	— ¼
8⅜	4⅛	Aviation Corp	25	4⅜	4½	4⅜	+ ⅛
		B					
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	7	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	A'g 6
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	1	4½	4½	4½	A'g 6
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	8½	8½	8⅝	
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	A'g 5
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	2	4¾	4½	4¾	Jul 30
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.45e)	2	8¼	8	8	
26¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ½
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	A'g 6
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	115¼	115¼	115¼	A'g 5
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.60e)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	A'g 6
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix A (1¾e)	13	30½	30¼	30⅜	+ ⅝
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.90e)	2	19	19	19	+ ¼
56¾	49⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	A'g 2
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	A'g 6
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	21	79⅜	78⅛	79⅜	— ⅞
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	119½	119½	119½	A'g 6
34½	14	Bigelow-S (2e)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
22½	15	Black & Dk (1)	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox(⅛e)	3	8⅛	8	8	A'g 2
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (½e)	1	17½	17½	17½	A'g 2
28⅜	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	8	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
19⅜	19¾	Bohn A&B (½e)	3	25⅞	24¾	24¾	—1⅜
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)		22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	A'g 6
24½	17	Borden Co (.90e)	11	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ½
25⅛	12⅞	Borg-War (½e)	12	16½	16½	16½	
2⅞	1	Boston & Maine	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 12
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	2	34⅜	34½	34½	— ½
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	A'g 5
13⅜	8	Bridgeport Br	1	9⅜	9	9	— ⅜
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	13	18⅞	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	33	33	33	Jul 19
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	1	42½	42½	42½	A'g 1
37⅜	11½	Bkly & Q Trans	21	33¼	33¼	33¼	
24⅝	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	52	24½	24¼	24¼	
1145⅜	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf		1145⅜	1141½	1145⅜	A'g 6
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	2	17	17	17	+ ⅛
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	29	29	29	Jul 16
29½	14⅜	Bruns-Bal (1¾e)	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	3	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ¼
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	5	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	3	5	5	5	
33¼	20	Bullard Co (¾e)	1	27	27	27	+ ¼
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	4	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	A'g 3
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	6	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	A'g 6
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	A'g 6
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(11½)	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	A'g 2
4⅛	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	5	3⅜	3½	3⅜	
13⅜	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	A'g 3
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	2	12	12	12	Jul 30
		C					
16⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	4	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	Jul 25
17⅜	1	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	
8⅛	4⅜	Cal & Hecla(¾e)	5	5¾	5¾	5¾	
19½	11	Campb Wy(.90e)	2	12½	12¼	12¼	— ½
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	7	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	A'g 6
6⅜	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	10	3	3	3	— ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	1	33½	33½	33½	A'g 3
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	A'g 6
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (1¾e)	1	28	28	28	A'g 6
3½	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 6
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	4	50	50	50	A'g 6
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	2	46	46	46	— ¼
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	10	29¼	29	29⅛	— ⅛
12½	5	Celotex Corp	1	6½	6½	6½	A'g 5
26¼	17½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ¼
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	4	2	2	2	
5⅞	2¼	Cent RR NJ	3	3	3	3	Jul 23
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
6	3	Century Rib M	1	3	3	3	— ¾
41½	22½	Cerro de P (3e)	1	24	24	24	
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	A'g 6
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)	3	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	— ⅛
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.65e)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	A'g 5
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	A'g 6
42⅜	30½	Ches&Ohio(2½)	10	38⅜	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅜
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	89	89	89	Jul 11
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1	1	1	Jul 25

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 5
1½	¼	Chi & N West pf		⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
2½	¾	Chi Great W pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 6
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	A'g 6
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 5
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	7	¼	¼	¼	Jul 30
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	1	9½	9½	9½	A'g 6
357⅛	231¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	29	29	29	A'g 6
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)		46	46	46	Jul 3
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	3	¼	¼	¼	Jul 23
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 5
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	⅞	⅞	7⅞	Jun28
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	2	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	A'g 6
6⅜	2½	Childs Co	3	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
91⅜	53½	Chrysler (3¾e)	16	73⅛	72	73	+ ½
14¼	10	City I & F (.60e)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
4⅛	2	City Stores		⅜	⅜	⅜	Jul 20
40¼	24	Clark Eq (1¼e)	1	32½	32½	32½	— ½
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.80e)	1	33	33	33	A'g 6
41½	25⅛	Climax M (1.20)	7	27¾	27½	27½	A'g 6
45½	25½	Cluett P (1e)	3	32⅞	32⅜	32⅜	+ ½
131	99½	Coca-Cola(2¼e)	1	104	104	104	
58	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58	58	58	Jul 6
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½)	3	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ½
100	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	99¾	99¾	99¾	A'g 6
48	27⅜	Collins&A(2¼e)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	A'g 5
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	99	99	99	A'g 6
56	32	Comi Inv Tr (4)	16	39	38⅜	39	— ¼
113	97	Com Tev pf(4¼)	1	103	103	103	A'g 2
16⅝	8	Comi Solvents	8	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
3¼	¾	Com'th & South	17	1⅜	1⅛	1¼	
73¼	42	Com & Sou pf(3)	2	60¾	60½	60½	
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	25	30⅜	30½	30½	— ⅛
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	2	3	3	3	A'g 2
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	3	16	15½	15½	— ¾
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
12⅛	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12	12	12	A'g 1
31½	17⅝	Consol Aircraft	2	21	20¾	21	— ¼
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	4	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Jul 30
97⅛	48⅜	Cons Cop (.15e)	5	5⅝	5½	5½	
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	14	29	28¾	28⅞	+ ⅛
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	108	107	107	— ⅞
1⅛	⅝	Con Film Ind	1	¾	¾	¾	A'g 2
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (½k)	3	7½	7	7½	Jul 31
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 5
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	41	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 31
4½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	4	3⅛	3	3	Jul 31
18½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	4	13½	13	13	Jul 31
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	100½	100½	100½	
19½	9⅞	Container (¾e)	2	14	14	14	— ⅛
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
1⅝	¾	Cont Bak (B)	2	¾	¾	¾	
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)		80½	80½	80½	Jul 30
49¼	33	Cont Can (1½e)	4	38¾	38⅝	38⅜	— ⅜
166¼	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	1	116½	116	116½	Jul 30
9¼	4⅜	Cont Dia F (¼e)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	A'g 5
407⅜	277⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	35½	35½	35½	
43¼	2	Cont Motors	3	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (¾e)	9	18⅜	17¾	18⅜	+ ¼
33	18½	Cont Steel (½e)	1	22	22	22	A'g 1
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.60e)	5	18⅛	17¾	18	+ ¼
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	54½	54½	54½	A'g 6
65¼	44½	Corn Prods (3)	2	49⅞	49⅝	49⅝	— ¼
179	165	Corn Prod pf (7)	2	172	171	171	—3
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
1½	½	Coty Internat'l	1	½	½	½	
24¼	13	Crane Co	4	15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ⅛
32¾	23	Cream of Wh (2)	1	24	24	24	A'g 1
73	38⅜	Crosley Corp	1	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	— ⅛
38⅞	18⅜	Crown Cork & S	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	A'g 6
43¼	30½	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	37	37	37	Jul 31
21⅛	12	Crown Zell (1e)	8	14⅞	14¼	14¼	— ⅞
43¼	25	Crucible Steel	5	30	29½	29¾	+ ⅜
95	79	Crucible Stl pf	2	90	90	90	—2½
23⅜	8¼	Cuban-Am Sug	3	4	3⅞	4	
17	9⅞	Cudahy Pack	2	11⅜	10¾	10¾	Jul 31
29⅜	19½	Cuneo Pr (1½)	1	22	22	22

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 3¼s '45-43	108.13	108.13	108.13
10 3¼s '46-44	109.8	109.8	108.9
1 4s '54-44	113.17	113.17	113.17
1 2¾s '47-45	108.21	108.21	108.21
2 2½s '45	108.2	108.2	108.2
2 3s '48-46	110.15	110.14	110.14
23 4¼s '52-47	119.27	119.27	119.27
6 2¼s '52-51	103.7	103.7	103.7
20 2¼s '56-54	102.17	102.16	102.16
103 2¾s '60-55	107.27	107.23	107.26
2 2¾s '63-58	106.16	106.12	106.12
1 2¾s '65-60	106.14	106.14	106.14

Home Owners Loan

4 3s '51-44	106.31	106.27	106.27

New York City Bond

24 3s '80	24	24	24

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	37	37	37
1 Adams Exp 4¼s '46 st	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Alleghany cv 5s '44	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
10 Alleghany 5s '50 st	44¾	44¾	44¾
1 Allied Strs 4½s '51	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	108½	108½	108½
21 Am&For P 5s 2030	46½	45½	45½
1 AmIGChem 5½s '49	102½	102½	102½
2 AmT&T 5½s '43	106	106	106
2 AmT&T 3¼s '66	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
3 AmT&T 3¼s '61	108½	108½	108½
3 Anaconda Cop4½s'50	103½	103½	103½
3 AmDel 4s '57	102	101¾	102
17 Arm Del 4s '55	102	101¾	102
1 AT&SF 4s '95	106¼	106¼	106¼
7 AT&SF a| 4s '95 st	86	85½	86
4 AT&SF 4½s '48	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
2 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	2	2	2
1 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	67½	67½	67½
26 B&O '95 st A	29¾	29¼	29½
8 B&O '95 st C	33½	33	33
2 B&O '96 st F	28¾	28¾	28¾
14 B&O cv '60 st	12½	12¼	12¾
2 B&O 4s '48	67⅝	67½	67½
5 BellTPa 5s '48B	114⅛	114	114
4 BellTPa 5s '60C	133	133	133
11 Beth Stl 3½s '52	107½	107½	107½
12 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	105¼	105¼	105¼
16 Beth Stl 3¼s '65	105	104⅞	105
13 Beth Stl 3s '60	101½	101⅛	101¼
28 Bost&Me 4s '60	73¾	73	73¾
14 Bost&Me 4½s '70	22⅜	21½	21½
4 Bkiy Un Gas 5s '57 B	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 Buf R&P '57 st	39	38	38
1 Bush Term 4s '52	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
5 Can Nat 5s 69-Jly	84¾	84¾	84¾
6 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	84⅝	84	84⅝
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	83	82½	83
2 Can Nor 6½s 46	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
2 Can Pac 4s perp	50	49¾	49¾
6 Caro C&O 6s 52	107	107	107
6 Cen NY Pow 3¾s 62	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Cen Pac 5s 60	44½	44½	44½
5 C&O 3½s 96D	100	99¾	99¾
7 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	86	86	86
2 CB&Q 4½s 77	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞
5 CB&Q geen 4s 58	87¾	87¾	87¾
12 Chic Gt West 4s 59	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
5 Chi I&L 5s 66	6	6	6
1 CMStP&Pac 5s 75	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Chi Ry 5s '27	45	45	45
3 CRI & P 4½s '52A ct	6	6	6
1 CT Hte & SE rfg5s '50	54	54	54
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
5 Ch Un Elec 3¼s '63	100½	100⅜	100½
1 Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	90¼	90¼	90¼
5 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	91	91	91
2 Child Co 5s '43	40	40	40
7 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	69	68⅝	68⅝
7 CCC & StL 5s '93	80	79⅞	80
3 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	66	65⅞	66
12 Col & So 4½s '80	26	25⅝	25⅝
11 Columbia G 5s '52May	105	104¼	104½
11 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104¾	104¼	104¾
1 Con Edis 3½s '48	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Con Edis 3½s '48	106	106	106
5 Con Edis 3½s '58	108⅜	108⅜	108
2 Con Edis 3½s '56	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
7 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Consum Pow 3½s '67	109	109	109
1 Consum Pow 3½s '65	108½	108½	108½
1 Consum Pow 3¼s '69	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Consum Pow 3½s '66	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 Crown Cork 4½s '48	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Crucible Stl 4¼s '48	104½	104½	104½
5 Dayton P&L 3s 70	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
3 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	49	48⅝	49
3 D&GR West 5s 78	6	6	6
5 Erie rfg 5s 67	113¼	113¼	113¼
6 Erie rfg 5s 75	113¼	111½	113¼
2 Erie cv 4s 53 A	20½	20½	20½
2 Erie Gene 6s 57	72½	72½	72½
5 Fed Lt&T 5s 42 st	102	102	102
2 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	54	54	54
2 FtStUnDepot 4½s 41	103⅜	101⅜	103⅜
8 Goodrich 4¼s 56	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
1 Gt Nor 5s '73	96¼	96¼	96¼
11 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	86½	86⅜	86⅜
7 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	94	93¾	94
5 Gulf M&N 5½s '50	84⅛	84	84
13 Gulf StStl4½s '61	103¾	103½	103½
2 Gulf St Util 3½s '69	110½	110	110½
5 Houst'nOilTex 4¼s'54	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
8 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	28	28	28
8 Huds Co Gas 5s '49	125	125	125
1 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
16 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	47	47	47
19 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	39½	39	39
15 Ill Cen 5s '55	51	51	51
7 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	45	44⅝	45
15 Inland Stl 3s '61	104¼	103¾	104¼
1 Interb R Tr 6s '32	33¼	33¼	33¼
4 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	80¾	80¾	80¾
3 Int Paper 6s '55	102	102	102
1 Int Paper 5s '47	103	103	103
1 Int T&T 4½s '52	27¼	27	27
8 Int T&T 5s '55	30	29½	30
1 Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	98½	98½	98½
5 K C Term 4s '60	107½	107½	107½
1 Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	108½	108½	108½
9 Kresge Found 3s '50	102½	102⅜	102⅜
5 Lac Gas 5½s '53	49½	49½	49½
1 Lac Gas 5s '42	85	85	85
5 LE&West 2nd 5s '41	92	92	92
1 L S & M S 3½s '97	87½	87½	87½
1 Leh Val Col 5s '44 st	49	49	49
30 Leh Val Coal 5s '54	29½	29½	29½
5 Leh Val Coal 5s '54 st	29½	29½	29½
30 Leh Val Coal 5s '54 st	29	29	29
6 LehValHTermRe'54	41½	41½	41½
5 LehValNY4½s'40asd	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
3 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	20¼	19⅞	20¼
7 Leh Val 4½s 2003	18	17¾	17¾
36 Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	18	17⅝	18
11 Leh Val 3s 2003	17½	16¾	17½
81 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	17⅜	16¾	17
1 Lex & East 5s '65	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
2 Libby McN&L 4s '55	102	101¾	101¾
5 Loews 3½s '46	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
3 Lone Star Gas 3½s'53	108	108	108
6 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	92⅛	91⅝	92⅛
2 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
1 Lorillard Co 5s '51	125¼	125¼	125¼
94 Lou&N 4½s 2003	94	94	94
6 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	83¾	83	83¾
7 Manati Sug 4s '57	32	32	32
3 Manhat Ry 4s '90	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
2 Market St Ry 7s '40	66½	66½	66½
3 McKess&Rob 5½s '50	96	96	96
3 Mich Cen 4½s '79	65	65	65
10 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	103½	103½	103½
6 M&StL 4s '49	1½	1½	1½
3 Mo-Ill 5s '59	84	83½	83½
7 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	23¾	23	23¾
1 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	12	12	12
1 MoPac cv 5½s '49	1	1	1
1 MoPac 5s '65 A	15	15	15
1 MoPac 5s '77 F	15	15	15
11 MoPac 5s '78 G	15	14⅞	15
22 MoPac 5s '81 I	15	15	15
1 MoPac 3rd ext 4s '38	70	70	70
10 Mob&OMontg 5s '47 ct	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
5 Mob&Ohio 5s '38 ct	40½	40½	40½
5 Mob&O 4½s '77 ct	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
9 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Mor&Essex 4½s '55	31¾	31½	31½
7 Mor&Essex3½s 2000	40	39¾	39¾
10 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	107	106⅞	107
3 Nat Steel 3s '65	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
3 NatlSupply 3¾s '54	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 NewEng T&T 5s '52	127	127	127
1 N O Gt Nor 5s '83	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
1 N Orl Term 4s '53	64½	64½	64½
9 NYC rfg 5s 2013	57⅛	56⅝	57⅛
23 NYC 4½s 2013	51⅜	51	51⅛
10 NYC cn 4s '98	57¾	57½	57¾
2 NYC cv 3½s '52	55⅜	55½	55½
15 NYC&HR 3½s '97	79¾	79½	79½
6 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	62½	62	62
7 NYCha&StL 5½s '74	65½	65	65
15 NY Chi&StL 4½s '78	53½	53½	53½
1 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	85½	84½	84½
5 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
2 NY Dock cv 5s '47	47½	47½	47½
4 NY Edis 3¼s '65	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
12 NYH&H 4½s '67	16½	16½	16½
5 NYNH&H 4s '55	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 NYO&W rfg 4s '92	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
4 Norf&W 4s '96	123⅛	123	123
97 Nor Pac 6s 2047	60	59¾	60
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	53	52½	52½
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	53	53	53
16 Nor Pac 4s '97	67⅞	67⅜	67½
20 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43⅞	43½	43½
7 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	109¼	109¼	109¼
3 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107	107	107
1 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	109	109	109
1 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	95½	95½	95½
8 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2 Otis Steel 4½s '62 A	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜
5 Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
10 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	111¼	111¼	111¼
2 Pac G&E 4s '64	112¾	112½	112½
1 Panhandle EPL 4s '52	104	104	104
1 Pen-Dix 6s '41 A	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
18 Pen P & Lt 4½s '74	107½	107½	107½
7 Pen P & Lt 3½s '69	108½	108¼	108½
2 Pen RR gen 5s '68	109½	109½	109½
1 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	118	118	118
26 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	103¼	103⅛	103¼
9 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	89⅞	89¾	89⅞
1 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	97½	97½	97½
2 Pen RR 4s '48	114	113¾	114
24 Pen RR 3¾s '70	90	90	90
5 Pen RR 3¼s '52	84¾	84½	84½
2 Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	70¾	70¼	70¼
4 Pere Marq 5s '56	66¼	66	66
1 Pere Marq 4½s '80	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜
2 Phila Co 5s '67	106⅜	106¼	106¼
2 Phil Elec 3½s '67	110	110	110
1 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
1 Philippine Ry 4s '37	4	4	4
2 PCC & St L 5s '75 B	107	107	107
5 PCC & St L 4½s '77	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
13 Pitt&WVa 4¼s '60C	53⅜	53¾	53⅞
2 Portl Gen E 4½s, '60	69¾	69¾	69¾
1 PorRiATob 6 '42stct	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
1 PorRiAT 6 '42unstct	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
5 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	81	81	81
1 Purity Bak 5s '48	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 Readg 4½s '97 A	69⅞	70	70
5 Rem Rand 4½s 56ww	97	97	97
3 Republic Steel 4½s'61	98¾	98	98
4 StLPubSvc 5s '59	65	65	65
1 St L S F 4½s '78	9	9	9
1 St L S F 4s '78cs st	9¼	9¼	9¼
3 St L S F 4s '50A ct	8½	8½	8½
1 StP&KC ShL4½s '41	5½	5½	5½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 SA&A Pass 4s '43	65½	65½	65½
2 Scioto V&N E 4s '89	119	119	119
19 SeabA L cn 6s '45	4	4	4
1 Sea A L 6s '45 ct.	23¼	23¼	23¼
18 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	23¼	23¼	23¼
1 Sea-AllFla 6s'35A ct	13¼	13¼	13¼
7 Shell Union 2½s '54	97	97	97
1 Silesian-Am 7s '41	35	35	35
1 Skelly Oil 3s '50	100¾	100⅜	100⅜
6 Sou Pac 4½s '68	39¾	39½	39½
22 So Pac 4½s '69	39¼	39	39¼
4 So Pac rfg 4s '55	57	57	57
3 So Pac clt 4s '49	39½	39	39
7 So Pac 3¾s '46	52⅝	52⅜	52⅜
4 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	45½	45¼	45¼
1 So Pac SPTer 4s '50	72½	72½	72½
6 South Ry 6½s '56	76¼	75¾	76¼
4 South Ry gen 6s '56	71⅝	71⅜	71⅝
5 South Ry cn 5s '94	87¼	87¼	87¼
4 South Ry gen 4s '56	55	54⅜	55
1 S W Bell Tel 3½s'64	110¾	110¾	110¾
5 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	104½	104½	104½
8 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s'53	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Swift & Co 3¾s '50	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 T RR A St L 4s '53	109½	109½	109½
24 Tex Corp 3s '59	105⅞	105¼	105⅞
5 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	68	68	68
13 Third Ave a| 5s '60	18½	18¼	18¼
1 Third Ave 4s '60	56¾	56¾	56¾
1 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	107⅞	107⅝	107⅝
9 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	113⅛	113	113
3 Un Pac 3½s '80	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
3 Un Pac 3½s '70	98	98	98
4 Unit Drug 5s '53	83½	83⅛	83½
1 US Stee 1sl '43	100¼	100¼	100⅛
5 US Steel 1¼s '44	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 US Steel 2s '48	101½	101½	101½
7 Utah P&L 5s '44	102	102	102
1 Wabash 2d 5s '39	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
22 Wabash 3½s Omaha '41	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
1 Walwrth 6s '55	78¼	78¼	78¼
8 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	45⅝	45½	45½
11 Westch Lt 3½s '67	109	108¾	108¾
3 Westn Md 4s '52	84½	84⅛	84⅛
3 Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	12⅞	12½	12½
11 Western Un 5s '51	65	64½	64½
5 Western Un 5s '60	65	64¾	64¾
12 Wheel Stl 4½s '66 A	102¼	102	102
4 Wilcox B&E 5s '42	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
2 Wilson&Co 4s '55	105¾	105½	105½
17 Wis Cen 4s '49	23⅛	23	23⅛
5 Wisc El Pow 3½s '66	109	109	109
7 Youngst S&T 4s '61	105¼	105	105¼
5 Young S&T cv 4s '48	103¼	103¼	103¼

Foreign Bonds

1 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	56¼	56¼	56¼
5 Argentine 4½s '71	63⅝	63	63
8 Australia 5s '55	50½	50	50½
2 Australia 5s '57	49	48½	49
18 Australia 4½s '56	43½	41⅞	43
6 Belgium 6s '55	46	46	46
5 Brazil 6½s '26-'57	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Buen A 4½s '77	46¾	46½	46¾
5 Buen A 4½s Aug. '76	46¼	46	46¼
6 Buen A 4⅜s Apr '76	49	48¼	49
1 Buen A 4¾s '75	51¼	51	51¼
1 Chile 7s '42 asd	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞
8 Chile 6s '60 asd	11¼	11	11¼
1 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	25	25	25
5 Copenhag 5s '52	25¼	25⅛	25¼
29 uba 4½s '77	54	54	54
2 Denmark 5½s '55	32½	32½	32½
7 Denmark 4½s '62	29	28⅝	28⅝
7 Ger Cons 5½s '65	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
7 Hungary 4½s '79 ext	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
1 Japan 6½s '54	83	83	83
2 Japan 5½s '65	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
4 Met Water 5½s '50	46	45	46
1 Minas Ger 6½s '59	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
24 N Sou Wales 5s '57	56½	54	56½
4 N Sou Wales 5s '58	50⅛	50	50⅛
1 Norway 6s '43	48	48	48
2 Norway 4½s '63	39	39	39
9 Orient Dev 6s '53	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
3 Panama 5s '63 A st asd	54½	54½	54½
1 Pernambuco 7s '47	6¼	6¼	6¼
3 Peru 7s '59	7	7	7
5 Poland 4½s '68 asd	4¼	4¼	4¼
5 Queensld 7s '41	78½	78½	78½
10 Rio de Jan 8s '46	8½	8½	8½
3 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	6¾	6¾	6¾
5 Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
7 Rome 6½s '52	33	32½	32½
6 Sao Paul City 8s '52	10¼	10¼	10¼
8 Sao Paulo St 7s '56	11½	11½	11½
16 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	36½	36	36½
4 Shinyetsu E 6½s '52	63½	63½	63½
1 Sydney 5½s '55	55	55	55
1 Ujigawa El P 7s '45	99	99	99
18 Urug aj 3¾s 4s 4½s'79	40	39½	40
4 Urug 4¼s 4½s '78	39	38½	39

Total today 2,254,000; Previous day 3,265,600; Week ago 4,688,550; Year ago 4,314,300; Two years ago 5,020,800; Jan. 1 to date 960,888,100; Year ago 992,429,225; Two years ago 1,091,010,205.

Dividend Declarations

Acumulated

Company	Rate	Pe- riod	Pay- able	Hldrs. of Record
New Eng P S $6 pf	75c	..	Sep. 16	Aug. 31
Do $7 pf	87½c	..	Sep. 16	Aug. 31

Liquidating

Aviation Secur Corp of New England	$2.73	..	.....	.....

Interim

Rolls-Royce Ltd ordinary (register'd)	15%	..	Sep. 14	Aug. 3
DoAmDepord reg	15%	..	Sep. 20	Aug. 3
Gen Tin Inv Ltd (Am ctfs)	12c	..	Aug. 30	Aug. 15

Extra

Sheaffer Pen	25c	..	Aug. 26	Aug. 15
Stand Oil Calif	25c	..	Sep.16	Aug. 16

Initial

Surf Inlet Consol Gold Mines Ltd	15c	..	Sep. 16	Aug. 16

Reduced

Kan City Stock Yds Co of Maine	$2c		Aug. 1	July 25

Irregular

Brunswick-B-Coll	$1	..	Sep. 16	Sep. 5
Gen Motors	$1		Sep. 12	Aug. 15

Regular

Barber (W H) Co	25c	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Bloch Bros Tobacco Co $25	37½c	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 10
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 25
Boyertown Burial Case Co	25c	Q	Sep. 3	Aug. 22
Brunsw-B-Coll pf	$1.25	Q	Oct 1	Sep. 20
Cleary Hill Min Co	5c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Coca Cola Co	75c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 12
Collins & Aikman	25c	..	Sep. 3	Aug. 20
Eastern Util Assoc	60c	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 9
Gen Amer Corp	75c	Q	Sep. 3	Aug. 15
Goodyear T & R Do	25c	..	Sep. 16	Aug. 15
	$1.25	Q	Sep. 16	Aug. 15
Harbison Wal Ref Do pf	25c	..	Aug. 31	Sep. 15
	$1.50	Q	Oct. 19	Oct. 5
House of Westmore, Inc. 6% pf ($5)	7½c	..	Aug. 1	July 27
HydenChem Co	75c	..	Sep. 3	Aug. 20
Intl Nickel (Ca)	50c	..	Sep. 30	Aug. 30
Interstate Hos Mi	25c	..	Sep. 16	Aug. 30
Kansas S Stk Yds Co of Maine 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Aug. 1	July 25
Kern Co Land Co	20c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 5
Le Tourneau (RG)	25c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Matson Nav	30c	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 10
Nat Credit Co (Seattle Wash) 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Natl Container	25c		Sep. 14	Aug. 20
N Scotia P&L pf	$1	Q	Sep. 3	Aug. 15
Phila Suburb Wat Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 12
Sears Roebuck	75c	Q	Sep. 10	Aug. 15
Sheaffer Pen	50c	Q	Aug. 26	Aug. 15
Stand Oil Cal	25c	Q	Sep. 16	Aug. 16
Super Portl Cem, Inc. Class B	50c	..	Aug. 1	July 23
Wisco El Pow Co	10c	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Do (1897) cpm pf	43¾% $1.18¾	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Aug. 7

Europe†

Sterling:	Today	Prev. day	Parity
Cables	3.95	3.94¼	8.2397
Switzerland—franc	.2274	.2274	§
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4010x	.4010x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2386	.2387	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0075	.0075	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1950x	.1950x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0387x	.0387x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0052x	.0052x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
Spain—peseta	.0925	.0925**	.1468

South America

Argentina—peso*‡	.2215	.2220	.7187
Brazil—milreis*‡	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1550	.1550	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3650	.3650	1.7510

Far East

Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3031	.3031	.6180
Java—florin	.5329x	.5329x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2300	.2300	*
Shanghai—dol	.0575	.0575	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4751	.4751	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000

Canada

Canada—dollar	.8712	.8725	1.6931

Mexico

Mexico—peso	.2050x	.2050x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ‡Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal. **Quotations for French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, and Danish currencies are not available due to German occupation.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Aug. 5 compared with Aug. 4, 1939 (shown in parentheses): Receipts $81,673,054.72 ($28,348,541.08); expenditures $52,211,910.30 ($77,593,803.24); net balance $2,553,308,519.52 ($2,458,306,154.56); working balance included $1,822,406,495.18 ($1,771,212,812.87); customs receipts for month $4,310,589.37 ($4,125,655.91); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $467,610,718.30 ($416,433,060.84); expenditures $974,235,926.80 ($988,124,715.05); excess of expenditures $506,625,208.50 ($571,685,664.21); gross debt $43,771,675,312.66 ($40,728,803,135.48); increase above previous day $2,028,610.34; gold assets $20,542,476,378.26 ($16,260,302,131.54).

N. Y. C. Credit Status Sound, Survey Shows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—New York City is in a sound credit position with its public debt not disproportionate to property values, according to conclusions reached in a survey, "The Finances of the City of New York," published in book form by R. W. Pressprich & Co., investment firm engaged in government and municipal financing. Prepared by Cushman McGee, director of municipal research of the firm, the survey covers each phase of the local fiscal picture including transit unification, water supply, public welfare, public housing, pension funds, taxes, funded and temporary debt, taxation, assessable improvements, budgetary procedure, governmental organization, credit position, market for obligations as well as the State Constitution and City Charter as "guardians of City credit."

Future Financing Restricted

As to future financing over the next four or five years, this is likely to be for

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD MONEY-MAKERS! Unusual $1 assortment 21 Christmas Cards starts you making money now—50c profit. Other fast-selling assortments. Personal Christmas Cards, 50 for $1. 50c sample on approval. SCHWER, Dept. T-35, Westfield, Mass.

SELL 50 Personal Christmas Cards for $1. Sender's name imprinted. Exceptional values, smart, exclusive designs. Big profits. Sells easily, experience unnecessary. Also 21-card $1 Christmas Assortment with sender's Initial in gold, silver effect. You make 50c. Other assortments. Samples on approval. ARTISTIC, 446 Way, Elmira, New York.

UP TO 100% profit. Show friends leading Christmas card assortment. Cost 50c up. 9 boxes, 58 Personals. Samples on approval. Doehla, S-43, Fitchburg, Mass.

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SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA
THE CHARMONT
You'll be happy at the Charmont. Three blocks from sea, church, shopping and transportation; reasonably priced, with garage.
330 CALIFORNIA AVENUE

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON
Adjacent to The Mother Church
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1 to 4 rooms with thoroughly equipped kitchens, some with tile bath and shower. Convenient to all Boston activities.
Rates Upon Request
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15 Norway Street, Boston
KENmore 0482

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Let us SHIP YOUR HOUSEHOLD GOODS THROUGH CARS. LOW RATES
EMPIRE FREIGHT COMPANY
93 Huntington Avenue, Boston KEN. 4435

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED hotel manager desires position in this capacity; has position at present but desires to make a change. Box Z-50. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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Assortments include Superior 21-card box for $1. Full line of 50 for $1. with name. Stationery. Generous profits.
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37 South 13th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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N. Y. C., 112-533 West—All, or part, beautifully furnished, modern 6-room apartment, 2 baths, 4 exposures, service, single business person, couple; opposite church. PINNER, phone Cath. 8-3813.

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BEACON HILL HOUSE
122 BOWDOIN STREET
Opposite State House Boston
3-room apts., dinette kitchenette and full (shower equipped) bath, also 1 room and bath, 2 fully automatic elevators, oil heat. Supt. on premises will show these apartments at any time. For full information call
Capitol 6560
PAUL M. DOVE

BROOKLINE HILLS, MASS., 173 Davis Ave.—6 rooms, neat and janitor service; completely renovated; $60. Tel. Laf. 0789.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED—Small furnished apartment or rooms for business man, vicinity Newark, N. J., with 1 room large enough for grand piano. Please reply Box D-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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AUTOMOBILE TRIPS

TO POINTS OF INTEREST to Christian Scientists in and around Boston, Concord, N. H., private car, moderate rates. A. B. BROSS, 108 Gainsboro. Com. 8217 or Com. 7877.

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BEAUTIFUL HOMELIKE COTTAGES—LAKE ERIE'S MOST POPULAR SUMMER RESORT, BELLEVUE COTTAGES, Geneva on The Lake, Ohio. ADDRESS Gesler's, 563 Lincoln Ave, Phone Linden 0137, Bellevue, Pa. REDUCED RATES AFTER LABOR DAY.

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MOUNT PLEASANT, GOFFSTOWN, N. H.—HOMELIKE house, individual camps; beautiful view overlooking the town and the Uncanoonuc Mts.; wide veranda, large rooms, conveniences, fine table; 59 miles from Boston; 45th season; $15 to $17 weekly, $2.50 to $3 transient; accommodates 25; booklet. Telephone 98 — MISS ANNE MERRILL.

POCONO MTS.—Quiet farm for rest, study, recreation; brooks, groves, lovely countryside; splendid food; swimming, tennis; select clientele; summer rates $17 up; booklet; advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor. Mrs. C. E. Palmer, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

ZEHNER'S, High Hill House, Narrowsburg, N. Y.—Ideal family resort, excellent food; bathing nearby; booklet; $14. Tel. 94 R. 4.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS HIGHLY SELECTIVE MEN & WOMEN BUSINESS SERVICE
WO 2-2080 280 B'way, N. Y. C.
LOUISE C. HAHN

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JEWEL FARM
at Hampton, Connecticut
(between Hartford and Providence, R. I.)—100 acres, mostly woodland, charming original Colonial house, 4 major rooms, 4 smaller, hand hewn timbers, 5 fireplaces, beautiful paneling; fine well-water; craftex walls; large barn; good soil for crops, poultry, dairying; sacrifice price $2500.00. Write Box P-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St. N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HANOVER, N. J.—Comfortable suburban home, twenty-five acres; accommodate two persons needing rest and study; excellent references. ALICE FRITZ, Hanover Rd., Hanover. Tel. Whippany 8-0308-W.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Furnished 8-room house, 4 baths, ample servants' quarters, on large plot in exclusive Juniper Point, Boothbay Harbor, Maine, at reasonable price. Write Box F-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LONG ISLAND, N. Y.—Attractive California bungalow, 6 rooms, bath, garage; plot 75x135, shrubbery, fruit, shade trees; restricted neighborhood; furnished or unfurnished. Mrs. Smith, 251 Lena Ave., Freeport, L. I. Ph. Free. 3499.

HOUSES TO LET

SCARSDALE, N. Y.—Attractive, small house, near school, church; lovely surroundings; $70; unfurnished; Oct. 1st. Write BAUM, Donnybrook Lodge, Scarsdale.

ISLANDS FOR SALE

LARGE and small, near Bar Harbor, Maine; moderate prices. CHARLES H. WELCH, 47 St. Stephen Street, Boston, Mass. Ken. 9414.

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MATTRESSES REMADE HIG. 2122
Colonial Mattress Co., 686 Dudley Street, Boston

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Local Classified

(Continued)

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PROVINCETOWN, MASS. — New club residence for women — comfortable rooms, club lounge and sun-deck; rates $3.00 per day, $15.00 per week—lower in September. PRISCILLA ALDEN CLUB RESIDENCE, 246 Commercial St.

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SHORE ACRES, Osbornsville, N. J.—2½ Bay front lots, lagoon side, dock, swimming, very desirable. L. E. Faust, 78 Welles St., Forty Fort, Pa. Tel. 76046.

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"BEAUTY VIEW"—Bright cheery rooms for overnight guests. MRS. F. R. GOODMAN, Route 6, 2 miles south of Honesdale, Pa. R. F. D. 4. Phone 696-J-1.

THE WHITE GATES TOURISTS' HOME for comfort and convenience; near Grand Canyon of Penn. MISS MARTHA A. GISIN, 1 Main Street, Wellsboro, Pa.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Restful, cool rooms near beach and church, $1 daily per person (2 in room); free bathing. Hotel Troy, 1510 Pacific Avenue.

BOSTON, 108 Gainsboro — Attractive, airy rooms; near The Mother Church; free parking; innerspring mattresses. MRS. CARNEY, COM. 7877.

BOSTON, 627 Commonwealth, near Kenmore Square—Attractive rooms, one with Frigidaire, kitchenette, fireplaces; transient or permanent. Com. 7944.

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms for visiting guests; parking; near The Mother Church. Misses Robinson, 86 Gainsboro St., KEN. 6317.

BOSTON—Large room, quiet; next bath; first floor; suitable for business person. F. E. WINCH, 224 Huntington Ave., KEN. 0969.

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests; near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, 84 Gainsboro Street, Circle 7702.

BOSTON, 204 Huntington Avenue, Suite 3—Pleasant sunny rooms, single and double, Com. 4659. PARKS.

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Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special Weekly Rates—Friendly Service
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CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, first-class references, wishes position. Write Box N-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Baal-zephon (Ex. 14:9) — *Bay'-al-zee'-fon* (first *a* long, second clipped-short as in account, *ee* as in feet, *o* short as in odd).

A locality near the site where the Israelites crossed the Red Sea.

Decapolis (Mark 7:31) — *De-kap'-o-lis* (*e* as in create, *a* and *i* short, *o* as in obey).

A Greek word (literally "ten cities") which refers to a league of 10 Greek cities formed for defensive purposes against Semitic tribes in the vicinity. One of the cities, Scythopolis, lay west of Jordan, but the other nine, Pella, Dion, Gerasa, Philadelphia, Gadara, Raphana, Kanatha, Hippos, and Damascus, lay to the east of the river in the territory known as Bashan or Gilead.

El Dorado — *El Do-rah'-do* (*e* short, first *o* as in obey, *a* as in arm, second *o* long).

In the original Spanish, *el dorado* meant literally "the gilded one," and was first applied to a king or chief of a South American tribe who is said to have covered himself with gold dust on the occasion of annual festivals. Then the name was bestowed on a legendary city of fabulous wealth; and later, the name came to designate a mythical land in which gold and precious stones were to be found in abundance.

We apply the name figuratively to any region or enterprise abounding in opportunity.

Ephphatha (Mark 7:34) — *Ef'-a-tha* (*e* short, each *a* as in sofa).

A word of Aramaic origin meaning "Be opened."

Fallacy — *Fal'-a-sih* (first *a* and the *i* short, second *a* as in sofa).

This word is applied to a deceptive or false appearance which tends to be misleading. It is often used in logic to designate any reasoning which fails to satisfy the conditions of logical proof. The derivation is from the Latin *fallax*, "deceptive," an extension of *fallere*, "to err."

Frontlets (Deut. 11:18) — *Frunt'-lets* (*u* as in up, *e* preferably short).

The word rendered here denotes a jewel or amulet.

Pi-hahiroth (Ex. 14:9) — *Pi'-ha-hi'-roth* (*i*'s long, *a* as in sofa, *o* preferably short).

A place between Migdol and the Red Sea, before Baal-zephon.

Retina — *Ret'-ih-na* (*e* and *i* short, *a* as in sofa).

The retina is the sensitive membrane which receives the image formed by the lens, and is the immediate instrument of vision. It is so named because the layer of cells back of the eyeball resembles a fine network (Latin *rete*, "net").

Salutary — *Sal'-u-ter'-ih* (*a*, *e*, and *i* short, *u* as in unite). In Britain, the *e* is preferably sounded as in maker, with no accent on that syllable.

That which may be described as salutary (Latin *salus*, "health") is supposed to promote health.

Sidon (Mark 7:31) — *Si'-don* (*i* long, *o* clipped-short as in connect).

This chief city of Phoenicia was about midway between Beyrout and Tyre in the Mediterranean.

Straitly (Matt. 9:30) — *Strate'-lih* (*a* long, *i* short).

The Greek word back of "straitly charged" is used in the New Testament in the sense of "to charge with earnest admonition." (Thayer: "Greek Lexicon.")

Tyre (Mark 7:31) — *Tire* (long *i*).

Tyre was situated on the coast of Palestine between Carmel and Beyrout.

Verity — *Ver'-ih-tih* (*e* short, first *i* clipped-short as in charity, second short).

From the Latin *veritas*, "truth," from *verus*, "true"; it expresses the quality or state of being real or true. Verities are realities in the highest sense of the word.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Fall of "Rahab"

In the prophecy of Isaiah and in the book of Psalms we find several references to Rahab; for instance, "Art thou not it that hath cut Rahab, and wounded the dragon" (Isa. 51:9); and "Thou hast broken Rahab in pieces" (Ps. 89:10). It has been observed by various commentators that originally the name "Rahab" was applied to some species of mythological sea monster which was thought to be helped by a dragon; but the clue to the chief use of the name is apparently to be found in Isaiah 30:7, where in the Revised Version the land of Egypt is described as "Rahab." Thus the references to the downfall of "Rahab" in Isaiah 51:9 and elsewhere, may readily signify the overthrow of the Egyptians at the time when the Israelites safely crossed the Red Sea. (Compare verse 10 which mentions the "drying of the sea.") In Psalm 87:4, Rahab, evidently in the sense of "Egypt" is mentioned together with Babylon, Philistia, and other territories.

Neon Traffic Lines

Traffic lines of neon light tubing under a red transparent cover of plastic embedded flat in the pavement are being tried out in Little Rock, Arkansas.

Weight in Color

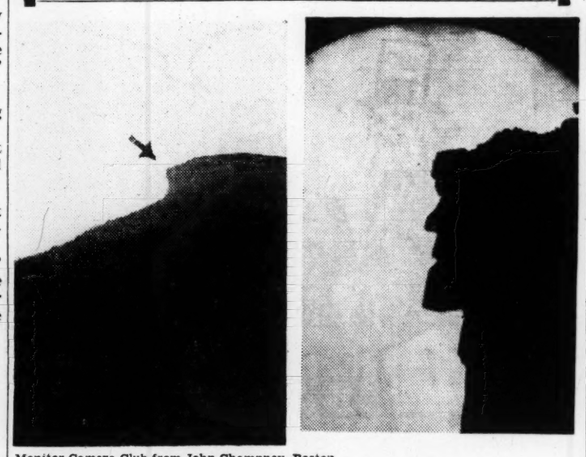
Paint experts say that an object may appear heavier in weight if painted red or orange, lighter in weight if colored blue or yellow.

A Verse for Today . . .

With my spirit within me will I seek thee early: for when thy judgments are in the earth, the inhabitants of the world will learn righteousness.—Isa.26:9.

Daily Quotation

YOU will find it less easy to uproot faults, than to choke them by gaining virtues.—RUSKIN.



Monitor Camera Club from John Champney, Boston

Ten Cents Made the Difference!

Two views of New Hampshire's famous "Old Man of the Mountains," located in Franconia Notch. The first view (an arrow points to the profile) reveals the result of an ordinary shot taken from the nearby highway. The second, from the same point, was taken by the ingenious method of dropping ten cents into an automatic telescope and photographing the rugged profile through the telescope lens.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Some Raindrops Are Large and Others Are Small?

The common popular explanation for the formation of rain drops is that warm moist air becomes cooled, causing condensation on dust specks or other nuclei, and the larger and higher drops fall through the cloud, colliding with and gathering other drops en route and so becoming full-sized drops.

However, the nuclei present in the atmosphere run into the hundreds and even thousands to the cubic inch, so water vapor condensed on any one of them would be too minute to "fall." Also, even if such a tiny mote of moisture should fall through a cloud even a mile through, the sum of all the moisture it could gather on its way would still leave it a very small drop.

Rain is thought actually to be formed as follows: Surface air is forced upward to considerable heights by any of several causes. As it rises it expands against the surrounding pressure and cools. As soon as the dew point is passed, condensation begins on the nuclei present and a cloud is formed. Rising air passing the lower cloud particles is filtered thereby. The filtered air contains less nuclei and the particles formed therein (being fewer) grow much faster than they otherwise would. When enough of these larger drops join to form drops heavy enough to fall against the upward current of air, rain is formed.

As the drops leave the cloud, they are likely to be about the same size, namely, just large enough to have sufficient weight to fall in spite of the upward movement of the air.

Being the same size, weight, and shape, they fall at the same speed. And drops which happen to be falling side by side tend to come together or coalesce, because every body or object in our universe attracts every other body with a force which varies directly as the product of their respective masses, and inversely as the square of the distance between them.

Obviously, drops falling at the same speed are much more likely to find a chance to get together than drops falling at different speeds. And when two drops of the same size coalesce, the union forms a drop twice as large.

W. P. Keasbey

In Lighter Vein

Just the First Payment

"Is Jones a good customer?"

"Well, he always pays something down, but never pays anything up."

Still Lacking

"Pass me the 'lasses, Mammy."

"You must say molasses, son."

"Ah can't say mo' when Ah ain't had none."

Surprised Youngster

A church dignitary noticed a little girl weeping bitterly because she had lost a nickel. Search for the lost money proving useless he produced another to stay the tears and soothe the hurt feelings.

"Oh," breathed the little one in a shocked tone. "You had it all the time."

Habit

Farmer (angrily): "What do you mean by it, madam? I give you permission to pitch your tent in my meadow, and you are careless enough to leave the gate open and let my cattle out."

Lady Camper: "I'm awfully sorry. It's my husband, you know; he always sleeps with his bedroom door open."—Boston Transcript.

Obliging

The hostess was trying to persuade one of her guests to contribute a song.

"I'm very sorry," the guest replied, "but I'm afraid most of my vocal efforts are confined to singing in my bath."

"Well, I'll tell you what I'll do," said the hostess; "I'll put you down for a song, and I'll mention the fact that you're out of practice."

Making It Up

The young man had experienced a long spell of unemployment, but eventually he got a job with a farmer.

"I'm not very good at getting up early," pointed out the new hand.

"Don't bother about that, laddie," retorted the farmer. "If you're here by five o'clock that suits me. You can always work the extra hour at night!"—Tit-Bits.

Where Would You Find—

1. Mount Foraker?
2. The birthplace of John Quincy Adams?
3. The largest deposits of cryolite in the world?
4. A city called "Little Venice"?
5. An avocado?
6. The University of Idaho?
7. A clambake?
8. Arthur Kill?
9. The three states which bound North Dakota?
10. Schenley Park?

(Answers appear on this page)

Monitor Camera Club from Charles H. Sayler, Halstead, Kan.

Parental Confidence

This photograph reveals how a turtledove made its nest in an eaves trough. Two nestlings were hatched from the eggs and it was interesting to note that during this period no rain disturbed the intrepid family.

Footnotes to History

Edward VIII Was Really Edward XI

Although he was officially to have been crowned in May as King Edward VIII, the eldest son of the late George V was really England's eleventh ruler called Edward.

The island kingdom's first monarch Edward, eldest son of Alfred the Great, is known to history as Edward the Elder. More an active man than a student, he nevertheless was, like his scholar-father, a wise and just leader, worthy of gripping the scepter.

The second Edward, ascending the throne 75 years later, ruling from 975 to 979, and son of Edgar the Peaceable, earned his cognomen, Edward the Martyr, through his unfortunate position as victim to greed and perverted ambition. Undoubtedly disposed of through the machinations of his covetous stepmother, Alfrida, that her own son, Ethelred the Unready, might inherit the crown, 17-year-old Edward had given promise of being an outstanding man of state.

Edward the Confessor, third holder of the name, was a Saxon, like his predecessors, though partly French (William the Conqueror was his cousin). He earned his own specific appellation by pious goodness and a sincere faith in God. Last of the Saxon kings, he passed on in 1065.

The circumstance of Edward Windsor, former Prince of Wales, becoming Edward VIII instead of XI is explained by the fact that not until after the Norman Conquest of 1066 did the Edwards officially become numerically designated. In 1272 Prince Edward ascended the throne as Edward I, Plantagenet.—**Joseph A. Moore.**

Brevities

Williams in Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: What became of the old-fashioned girl who helped mother around the home when she returned from college for the summer vacation?

Portland Oregonian: Once more in a matter of weeks the poster of the candidate's countenance will appear wrapped around a phone pole to give that third dimensional illusion of depth.

The Pensioner and the Tulips

Filey, Yorkshire

An ex-soldier incapacitated in the last war had been receiving a Government pension. During the course of the present conflict he wrote to the authorities requesting that they deduct five shillings from his weekly allowance for the duration of the war, and to use the money as they saw fit in the interests of his country. This sacrifice entailed the foregoing of certain small comforts and luxuries, doubly precious to a man confined to a wheel-chair. Not content with having served in two previous wars, he stated he wanted to aid in this one.

An account of the incident was published in the press and was read by an elderly lady, herself concerned with the problem of mounting expenses and diminishing income. Impulsively she wrote to the pensioner to thank him for his "heroic" example and also sent a few little luxuries which she thought he had sacrificed. A few days later the widow lady received a large box of lovely tulips.

The pensioner explained that he lived in a tulip-growing district and was able to procure the beautiful blossoms without any expense to himself. He begged that she would accept them, that they "might bring sunshine to her home in these dark and bad times" as her gift had brought sunshine to him.

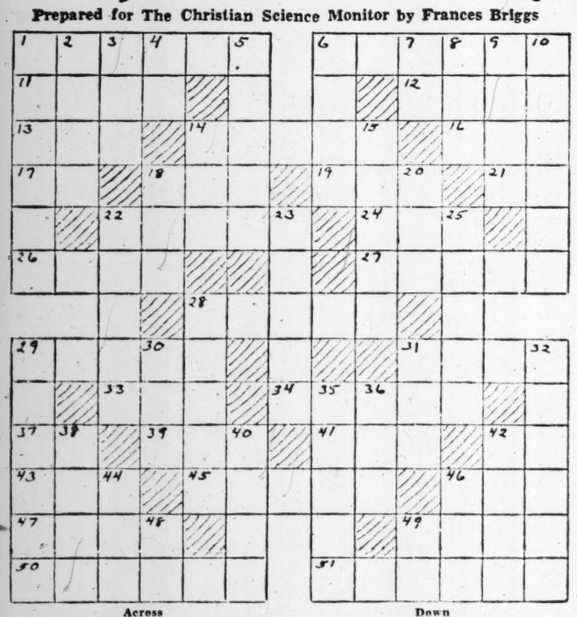
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Alaska; 17,000 feet.
2. Quincy, Massachusetts; July 11, 1767.
3. Greenland; this substance is used in making aluminum, soda, and glass.
4. A name given to Amiens, France, by Louis XI because it is so intersected by branches of the Somme.
5. A large pear-shaped fruit of a Western Indian tree of the laurel family.
6. Moscow, Idaho.
7. A picnic where roasted clams are the principal dish, especially on the shore of New England, and where clams and other foods are cooked in a pit on hot stones covered with seaweed.
8. A channel 12 miles long separating Staten Island from New Jersey.
9. Montana, South Dakota, and Minnesota.
10. The largest park in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; contains two lakes, and an 18-hole golf course.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—London Bridge spans what river?
6—What London merchant is subject of a Dickens novel?
11—What animal was beaten in a race with a tortoise?
12—What is a county of western Alabama?
13—"——— on God's side is a majority."
14—Pan made what from a tuft of reeds?
16—What term denotes a thousand?
17—What State is south of Pennsylvania (abbr.)?
18—What was the Biblical chest of acacia wood?
19—How is Willie Winkie described?
21—Symbol for aluminum is what?
22—An aviator is what?
24—What German river flows to Danube above Regensburg?
26—Would you sail, wear, or bake a pattamar?
27—Rumpelstiltskin spun what into gold?
28—Who deserves the fair?
29—Who was one of Jacob's sons?
31—A kongu has twigs, wings, or sails—which (sing.)?
33—How many cats figure in tale of Killkenny Cats?
34—Gainsborough's "Blue Boy" is dressed in what?
37—Senior (abbr.).
39—Who was Greek goddess of dawn?
41—Who pursued Syrinx?
42—What is name of a Jewish month?
43—Summit.
45—Tralee, Ireland, is in what county?
46—One given an inch is apt to take what?
47—Upper course of 1 Across is called what locally?
49—What prefix signifies "against"?
50—What Italian city was the Parthenope of the ancients?
51—Soho is a district in what city?

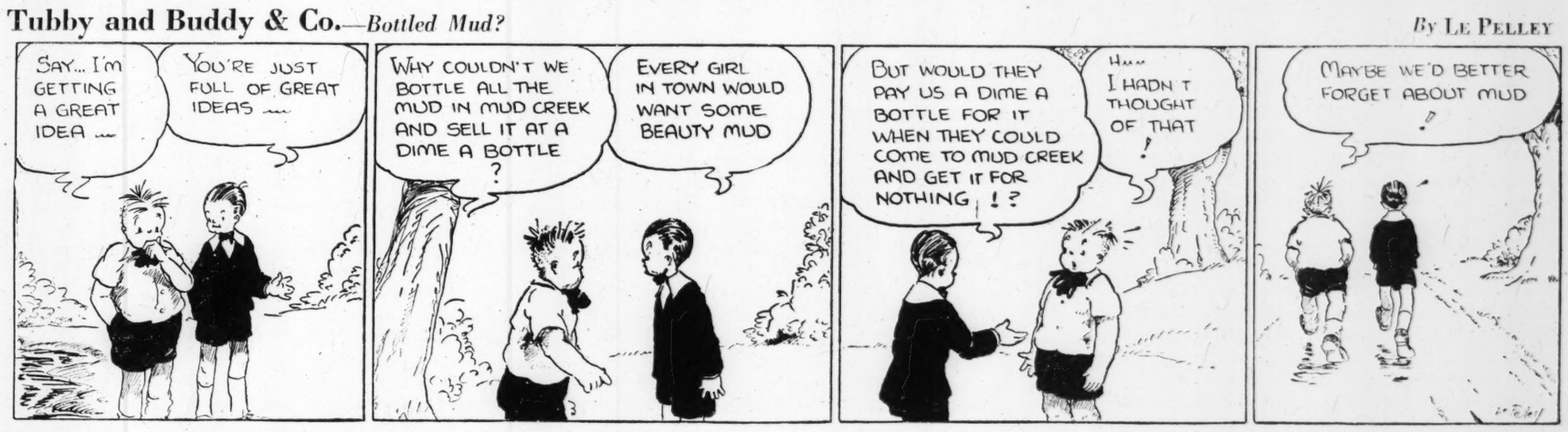
Down

1—Who was the doubting apostle?
2—What is a measure of 4 inches?
3—Exist.
4—Where is Mt. Katahdin (abbr.)?
5—Whom does Nicholas Nickleby rescue from clutches of Mr. Squeers?
6—What was name of a well-known family of American actors?
7—Under what name did Mary Virginia Terhune write (Init.)?
8—What is a town of Iran?
9—What was a pseudonym of Charles Lamb?
10—What is color of hair of Blessed Damozel?
14—Who is hero of a John Poole comedy?
15—That by which one perceives is what?
18—Every one.
20—Would you row, eat, or don a camote?
22—Two little kittens began to do what one stormy night?
23—In Lowell's poem, the dandelion fringes what with harmless gold (pl.)?
25—We often speak of what kind of a study?
28—In Tennyson's poem, what goes on forever?
29—Who wrote "The Land of Little Rain"?
30—Female sheep is what?
31—What does Bolivia export?
32—What will get you if you don't watch out (sing.)?
35—The diamond is birthstone for what month?
36—What is a river of Scotland?
38—What Italian painter and poet was born in 1611?
40—In Dryden's poem rivers run to what?
42—Who sings role of Lucia in "Cavalleria Rusticana"?
44—What Dickens character is brother-in-law to Joe Gargery?
46—Lan'ds ——— is the most western land of England.
48—Solicitor at law (abbr.).
49—Article.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

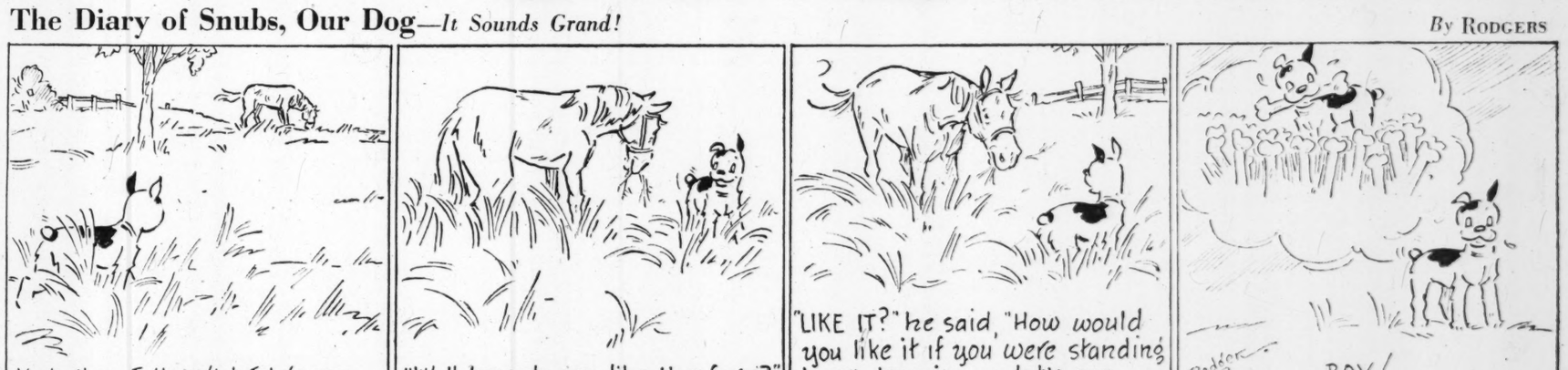
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Bottled Mud?*

By LE PELLEY


SAY... I'm GETTING A GREAT IDEA ...
YOU'RE JUST FULL OF GREAT IDEAS ...
WHY COULDN'T WE BOTTLE ALL THE MUD IN MUD CREEK AND SELL IT AT A DIME A BOTTLE ?
EVERY GIRL IN TOWN WOULD WANT SOME BEAUTY MUD
BUT WOULD THEY PAY US A DIME A BOTTLE FOR IT WHEN THEY COULD COME TO MUD CREEK AND GET IT FOR NOTHING !?
HMM... I HADN'T THOUGHT OF THAT !
MAYBE WE'D BETTER FORGET ABOUT MUD !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It Sounds Grand!*

By RODGERS


Yesterday I thought I'd go see how Peachy was making out—
"Well, how do you like the farm?" I wagged—
"LIKE IT?" he said, "How would you like it if you were standing knee deep in -- let's say-- nice juicy bones!"
BOY! He must like it all right!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Customer Is Right*

By THE HAGERS

KAMP KONTENT
A CAMP WE FOUND ALONG THE WAY, AND STOPPED TO REST AT CLOSE OF DAY.
THE MANAGER HIS KEYS PRODUCED. "A COTTAGE, SIRS, OR WILL YOU ROOST?"
WE CHOSE A COTTAGE. "FOR A PAIR," I QUACKED, "THERE'S NOT MUCH ROOM TO SPARE."
"SO FAR WE'VE HEARD NO ONE COMPLAIN EXCEPT," HE SHOOK HIS HEAD, "THAT CRANE."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Drafting Excess Profits

If conscription were to be applied only to manpower and not to money in America's effort to be prepared for defense, the critics of that method would have a basis for genuine complaint. As a matter of fact, the steps toward drafting of money have already begun to be taken—in the appropriating of billions for military equipment, in the increases of income tax rates voted by Congress in June, and now in the action of a subcommittee of the House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee to report a bill to tax excess profits.

This tax, of course, would be in addition to the rather heavy corporation income taxes and other taxes levied on business by present laws. The bill proposes two alternative methods of figuring the tax, one based on a comparison with the company's average net earnings of the last four years, and the other based on the ratio of its profits to the amount of its invested capital.

Either of these methods of calculating an excess profits tax has its difficulties. The provision allowing business to choose by which formula it will compute its payment is possibly the only satisfactory way of mitigating some ill effects.

If, for instance, the tax were based solely on the excess of current earnings over those of the years 1936-39, this would fall crushingly on those machine and equipment industries whose profits fluctuate widely with the business cycle. They are obliged to make up in one or two flush years for a succession of lean ones, and this is characteristic of some of the very equipment industries particularly needed in the defense program.

On the other hand, a tax based solely on the amount of invested capital or directed at profits above a certain rate on such capital would discourage conservative financial policy in corporations. It would penalize those which have commendably written down their plant year after year and favor those which have maintained over-optimistic balance-sheet appraisals.

Clearly, even with a choice of alternatives permitted, the bill will need to be studied carefully to see that the two courses are properly balanced and that the rates under either are fairly calculated. It is possible that the hearings to be opened soon by the Ways and Means Committee will require a good deal of time and that other items which have been lumped into the present bill should be allowed to go ahead separately.

An excess profits tax may not be tremendously lucrative to the Government and, as has been indicated, it is not altogether satisfactory or pleasant under any manner of calculation. But neither is carrying a gun. And under the circumstances, it seems a rational, necessary part of an all-round national undertaking for adequate defense.

There Was Good Also

Clarence Darrow once said, "No man is all black or all white; we're all freckled." Something of that hard-bitten lawyer's compassion for the underdog is essential in retracing the devious tracks in frozen trails traversed by Dr. Frederick Cook. Many will remember only that furious controversy of some 30 years ago over the conflicting claims of Peary and Cook as to which had discovered the North Pole, and on the basis of seasoned judgments, will dismiss the much-discredited doctor as the perpetrator of a hoax.

Twice in his career, Dr. Cook's compass led him off the trail up into that deceiving mountain from which men are tempted to view too avidly the kingdoms of this world and the glory of them. Reputations are fragile things, as Dr. Cook must have learned in the years he spent in prison for stock-promotion frauds. But those who remember him only as an imposter will find something also worth recalling in the fact that Roald Amundsen, the great Norwegian explorer, went out of his way to visit Dr. Cook at Leavenworth prison, not out of pity for his one-time shipmate, but out of gratitude.

Few people realize that many years before, a Belgian polar expedition might have suffered disaster but for the heroic efforts of the ship's surgeon, who practically single-handed supplied game enough to keep the crew from perishing during the winter that their ship, the Belgica, was trapped in the ice. His name was Frederick Cook. Roald Amundsen was one of those who never ceased to be grateful for the good in a very plainly freckled career.

Room for Many More

Boston has had a glimpse of her first "guest children" from England and, though often accused of being reserved toward visitors, she smiled and opened wide her arms—arms ample enough to hold many more. Various other American cities are enjoying the heart-warming experience—and the young visitors obviously are happy about it.

But in the midst of this warm feeling of welcome it is well to remember that thousands of children still in England, threatened by land, sea, and air, have no assurance of reaching safety.

Bills now pending before the House and Senate in Washington, would permit American ships to go to England for the express purpose of removing children under 16. But the time is short and if all who wish to come are to be rescued, ships must move at once.

There are few arguments against such action on the part of the United States that weigh very heavily when compared with the problem in its starkest terms. When children are in danger the hand of humanity must be free to act.

Fifth Columns

A splendid example of State and Federal co-operation is afforded by the conference in Washington to strengthen the United States' resistance to spies, saboteurs and fifth columnists. The officials gathered from forty-two States have shown sanity as well as enthusiasm. The messages of the President and the Attorney General have been admirable in tone and useful in specific proposals.

Mr. Roosevelt wisely warned against "the prejudice and emotional haste" which characterized too much of the World War legislation to combat spies; also against "amateur detectives" and busybodies. Practically helpful also was his assurance that the Federal Government will not attempt to dictate the measures to be taken by the States. The plan for Washington to act chiefly as an informational and co-ordinating center should work well.

A further aid to the necessary co-ordination may be close comparison of information and legislative proposals by State officials. In some other fields "model" laws adapted to local needs have given the States a useful uniformity of action. Similar treatment should be feasible in the legislation now needed to combat spies and saboteurs.

For handling fifth columns much more than legislation is needed. Here we come into a most delicate field. The term fifth columnist is being used very loosely. In Europe it has often come to cover active sabotage and treason. At the other end there is danger that it will be applied to anyone who voices an unpopular opinion or questions governmental action. And sometimes such people could be no more useful to potential enemies if they were in their pay. Attorney General Jackson called attention to one form of the effort to "soften up" America as in France by "the promise of business orders and of profits if the war can be called off and business relations resumed as usual with the victor."

This attempt to create a fifth column among men of influence and economic power is matched by propaganda put out among workers to cause them to make extreme demands and hamper industrial preparedness—as in France again. The experience of France with right-wing appeasement and left-wing obstructionism should be warning enough. And this double-barreled attack is sure to fail if seen for what it is.

"The Show Must Go On"

During the last war the British film industry lost the leading place in the cinema world, and never afterwards recovered it. During the present war, it has been reduced almost to nothing. Some British directors, like Alfred Hitchcock, who made "Rebecca," are able to exploit their talents in America, but the majority of cinema workers in the United Kingdom are necessarily unoccupied. The decision of the Ministry of Information to send Elisabeth Bergner with a picked company of players to Canada to make a propaganda picture has therefore aroused considerable interest in England.

Meanwhile, entertainment in Britain struggles on. In spite of threats of invasion, and the black-out, and new and stringent regulations about locking up motorcars after dark, several theaters contrive to keep their doors open, even in summer. In the provinces, according to report, theatrical activity still flourishes. All this is to be welcomed and applauded.

Pershing-Lindbergh

American Editorial Comment On Two Notable Speeches

Baltimore Evening Sun: It seems to us that Congress and the Administration should examine seriously General Pershing's suggestion that the old destroyers be sold to Great Britain with a view to acting on it if it is supported by a consensus of expert opinion. . . . Colonel Lindbergh . . . is distinctive in his calm assumption that the blotting out of the last democracy in Europe can be a matter of indifference to the United States.

New York Times: Though Colonel Lindbergh scorns the idea "that only the British fleet protects us from invasion," the plain fact is that our whole new program of national defense is built on the assumption that what happens to the British fleet is of vital importance to this country. . . . A policy of complete aloofness on our part, resulting in the loss of the British fleet, may be the most risky and ultimately the costliest we could pursue. Every consideration . . . recommends the policy which General Pershing would have us follow.

Cleveland News: Colonel Lindbergh's Chicago broadcast brought him to the end of a circuitous journey through international affairs. He now stands four-square for the appeasement of Hitler. . . . He thus associates his personal prestige with the "fifth column" in America. The News is bound to believe that this is the fruit of ignorance, rather than design.

New York Daily News: Two pieces of evidence convince us that the Pershing speech voiced the wishes of President Roosevelt in this matter. . . . We've been told over and over again that our Navy should be doubled in size. So how can we spare out of a navy that's only half big enough? . . . If we have to fight Hitler some day, as we may, why should we accommodate him by sending out our warships within reach of his bombers based on his land airfields, instead of compelling him to come over and fight us within reach of *our* land airfields?

Minneapolis Morning Tribune: It would be far easier to share Colonel Lindbergh's certainty that this country could co-operate with a victorious Hitler in the post-war order if there were only some slight scintilla of evidence in the pre-war record to indicate that Hitler knows the meaning of co-operation. . . .

Chicago Tribune: What Colonel Lindbergh had to say was only the product of a deep faith in his own land; that whatever happens, America is strong enough, if need be, to stand alone and maintain its present way of life. Quite evidently, the Pershing who gallantly resisted the effort to break up the American Army and refused to let it be scattered piecemeal among the Allies in 1918 is not the Pershing who today advocates the piecemeal dispersion of the American Navy. The sale of the Navy's ships to a nation at war would be an act of war.

Louisville Times: General Pershing shouldn't have had to urge that this country's surplus destroyers be sent to Great Britain. They should have been on the way. . . . The rule of common sense which General Pershing would see applied is plain. Its application should not be delayed. . . . [Lindbergh's] addresses do not reveal him as a man of rare ability to advise us.

Milwaukee Journal: Is General Pershing being used as a front by the interventionists? . . . It is evident that some force is arranging things. . . . We have reached the propaganda stage.

Worcester Evening Gazette: To talk now about making friends with Hitler is to weaken our national effort and to sow confusion and disunity among our people. Colonel Lindbergh's sincerity is not to be questioned. But in a time of national peril, honesty is not enough. His speech could not have served Hitler's purpose any better if it had been prepared in Berlin.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: Colonel Lindbergh's address was in sharp contrast to General Pershing's plea for an act of war. Some of his opinions may draw dissent, but how can anyone deny his statements that the problems of Europe cannot be solved by America, that historic forces are at work on the continent which no outside influence can halt, that American opinion is definitely against involvement? This is stark realism, perhaps unpalatable to many of the unthinking, but surely a safer guide than the arguments of those who insist the war can be won for Britain, and America can be made secure, by giving away fifty or sixty of our destroyers.

Hartford Courant: If the latest speech of Colonel Lindbergh could help to produce the clearly thought out and obviously practical military plan the Nation needs, it would serve a useful purpose. The broadcast of General Pershing probably had a greater audience, yet even his great authority will not win instant approval for the proposal to make available to Great Britain fifty over-age destroyers.

A First Step in National Defense

RELEASING THEM TO BRITAIN MIGHT BE THE OUNCE OF PREVENTION THAT WOULD MAKE UNNECESSARY THE POUND OF CURE
U.S.
FIFTY RECONDITIONED DESTROYERS

I Shall Go Again

I know I shall go again to see St. James's Park in June. The great ship will pull lazily into Southampton Harbor, some foggy morning, while the cold, salt wind goes hunting the decks for returning visitors to England's chalky cliffs. The little fishing craft with red and yellow and black sails will come curiously alongside to look us over, and soon the train will be unravelling the miles toward London. There will be the little gardens along the tracks, the scurrying white clouds, and the subtle, shifting light of afternoon. . . .

I shall see the Park with the sun nestling cozily in great beds of iris—yellow, blue, and white, and the solemn business-men, strolling through their lunch hour. The children will be there feeding the ducks in the little river. No bomb is made that can destroy Westminster-by-the-Thames. Great, square, solid and censorious—yet aspiring too—here it will stand forever.

I know that I shall go again to the Sussex Downs in May, where sheep graze motionless in the floating shadows of clouds that drift across the hills. I shall smell the heather, wet with rain, on a Scottish mountain; buy linens at an Irish market.

* * *

One day I shall go again to travel slowly through the châteaux of the Loire, stopping to smell the flowers climbing round little French provincial houses, white, clean, and sunned in the level meadowland round about. I shall sit in the courtyard of the Faisan d'Or in Tours, bathed in the soft French air of the countryside, watch natives washing their clothes and chattering by the broad, beneficent river's edge. I shall go to the Gardens of the Luxembourg to watch adorable babies clad in the briefest skirts and the shortest pants possible to be worn; find a French hat to wear at *such* an angle; laugh over the gargoyles clowning it from the safe vantage of Cathedral roofs. I shall eat *épinards à la crème* and have a *châteaubriant* with *what* a sauce, at a boulevard café.

No Nazi rule, no Fascist claims can ever stop my France from being France, any more than they can take a Frenchman's shrug away at will. I know that I shall go again. . . .

And I shall go again to Belgium with its great, still forests, its friendly Flemish folk who eagerly draw us into converse. I shall eat *crêpe suzette* covered with a chocolate sauce beyond description at that little hostelry in Le Coq, where the Union Jack waved in the wind from the North Sea beside the flag of Belgium, to signalize visitors from across the Channel. I shall go again at twilight, just as the last rays of sun fall in the old cathedral at Antwerp, to see Rubens' "Descent from the Cross"—to stand enraptured by the master's brush. No tyrant's hand shall ever be able to destroy—nay even to occupy—*my* Belgium, and I shall go again.

* * *

I was thinking of Holland this morning as I laid the Dutch breakfast cloth, a bright, cheerful one interspersed with blue and red and green figures which I cherish for the darker mornings. It defies a Holland conquered, Holland occupied, Holland lost. What made my little cloth is neither lost, strayed, nor stolen. It lives in the heart of Holland along with her tulips, her sunlit canals, her wooden shoes and galleries filled with Rembrandt, Rubens and Franz Hals. I want to go again to stand at the crossing waiting for gay bicyclists to pass, to look at windows shining with an unbelievable cleanliness. . . .

And I should be the sadder to feel that I might never see Italy again, Italy *herself*, her song and starlight, her flowers, and antiquity, the music of her language, her gems of art. (That yard of silver chain bargained for on the old bridge over the Arno . . . the candlestick!) I must go again to stand on the Pincian Hill at sunset, feeling a thousand years of history unrolling in my hands.

And Germany. My Germany is no maphungry dinosaur. Germany is the otherworldish cry of Brunhild, the gentle little music teacher and his wife, the wax doll I loved so well, name of Consuela; the gentler wisdom of Goethe. Germany cannot be a military boot-heel, crushing the rights and liberties of men from the face of the earth.

* * *

It is all mingled here at home. A cookie jar from Russia; Czechoslovakian linen, and china, and glass; Dutch pottery; Belgian brass, Javanese copper; a Chinese rug with a little jewel tree speaking its piece. To think of bombs in any of these places is like the memory of that moment when the old, old bit of Doulton ware began to slip from its moorings on the sideboard, went cascading toward the floor before my horrified eyes, beyond the reach of the hand outspread to stop its headlong flight.

You must not ask me to be neutral—not to care. This is my wonderful world, with its treasures of the heart laid bare in literature, song, paintings, buildings, industries, schools, and homes. This is the world that lives and will live and reproduce itself forever, for its substance is life, which knows not the dusty little dreams of hate and conquest, but only its own eternity. The dusty dreams will pass, and I shall go again. . . .

DOROTHY DESMOND

Mirror of World Opinion

Destroyers for Britain

As the Nazi air attack widens over Britain, as the planes and troops are massed, as the sea war deepens in intensity, there still seem to be people in the United States incapable of understanding how much there is which hangs upon the defense of this last bulwark of the free and democratic world. . . .

They refuse to see that so long as Britain stands the Hitler revolution has failed of its purpose, the Hitler triumphs are still only temporary, there is still hope of putting together a tolerable world; but that once Britain falls, nearly everything in the world we have known must fall with her. . . .

From every aspect of the actual situation, the one greatest requisite to the defense of the United States—the one thing which could make that defense most certain, the one thing which would do more than all the guns and ships and men we can ever amass for ourselves—would be the successful defense of Great Britain. And the successful defense of Great Britain is of such overwhelming practical importance to the security and welfare of the United States that it seems to us that no aid to that end which this country can offer should be withheld.

The British are in urgent need of airplanes, of which they are getting some from the United States. They are also in urgent need of destroyers. The United States possesses a great fleet of World War destroyers—ships which are by no means valueless but which actually are today doing very little—a great many of which could be at once released to be manned and fought by British seamen in the place and at the moment where every ton would tell in the preservation of the peace and security of the United States.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

"Imperative"

The Courier-Journal believes that it is imperative for the United States to send to Great Britain today every destroyer, every motor torpedo boat and every fighting plane whieh our own armed forces can safely spare.—*The Courier-Journal*, Louisville, Ky.

Let's See the Photograph

The Ark Royal, say the Italians, has been hit by two large-caliber bombs, "as appears in a photograph." The British say it isn't so. Considering the fact that the Ark Royal has been "sunk" and "hit" so vocally by the Nazis, but still is able to fight against Italy, it would be nice if Signor Mussolini would release the photograph for publication.—*St. Louis Star-Times.*

The Wide Horizon

Flying: A Career for Women?

By Janet Mabie

In a newsreel theater the other day, after several reels which stressed the various approaches to enlistment for national defense service, a bit was shown of an airplane factory, and a young man applying camouflage to a plane. In the quiet a woman's voice sounded, more loudly than she intended, no doubt. "There," she said, "that's a job I could do. That man could be released for some work only men can do."

Women are taking seriously the suggestion that there shall be recruiting of women as well as of men for behind-the-lines jobs. And it is surprising to find how carefully women are looking at the field of aviation.

Great Britain has set an example in the admission of women to aviation, outside combat duty. Over ten thousand women have been enlisted. In factories, in ground schools, in airdrome hangars, in offices, they are rendering technical, mechanical and clerical service. And American girls are boning up for specific jobs in order to be able to put forth specific examples, when they present themselves to say: "I want to help."

* * *

Questions are pouring in on such organized groups of flying women as the Ninety Nines, the Women Fliers of America, the Betsy Ross Corps, and the many regional civilian women-flier groups, which have already efficiently set up committees to canvass the list of existing jobs in aviation, to cull out those jobs from the lot which women can do equally well with men, and, further, to cull out of that list those jobs which men will, in the circumstances, be willing to permit women to do. Any girl who has tried to find a way into aviation for herself can tell you that there are distinct differences between the three lists.

Any girl favoring aviation as her field of service would do well to make sure that her point of view and her qualifications measure up before she knocks on any doors.

One general standard can be laid down. Any girl who can do a job needed in the general picture of preparedness aviation must not think but know she can do that job half again as well as a man, in order to qualify. It isn't enough to be equally capable with men.

Openings seem to be widening for women as ground school teachers. There is a saying that, for every service pilot, thirty-three people are required on the ground to maintain him aloft. That includes the people who have equipped him by training to fly. If the proposal to put 50,000 new planes into the air with top-trained pilots is carried through, there is no certainty that some of the new ground school personnel necessary for such bulk training will not be women.

Miss Jacqueline Cochran says, in this regard: "Women have always been good teachers because they are patient. I believe a corps of women fliers competent to give preliminary instruction to the thousands of cadets necessary for the increased air force would be of invaluable aid. There is no reason why women who have the necessary technical training should not give cadets the first 75 to 100 hours of ground school training. It would free men instructors for the next stage, tactical instruction. Then, after a cadet had mastered tactical procedure, he would be ready for instruction in instrument flying, navigation, and radio. That is a field in which women are eminently suited to teach.

"I do not believe in the idea of women replacing men as service pilots, but I firmly believe in women supplementing men in a program which definitely calls for speed, precision and intelligent co-operation, on the part of those qualified to render practical service on a basis of training and ability."

* * *

In the idea of women as instructors in instrument flying, navigation, and radio Mrs. Betty Huyler Gillies concurs. Mrs. Gillies is the president of the Ninety Nines, the group of flying women of which Amelia Earhart was co-founder and first president.

In a minor way women have been doing their bit in jobs of civilian flying such as crop dusting and ferrying planes from factory to field. But Mrs. Gillies says there is probably no field of activity in modern life in which women will be called upon so certainly to make good, and even in times when bases of service might be expected to be governed somewhat by exigency, she feels that women might as well stay away unless they can go before prospective employers with unequivocal evidence of ability. They won't be welcomed with open arms if they come equipped to the eyebrows. But they won't be welcomed at all if they don't.

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